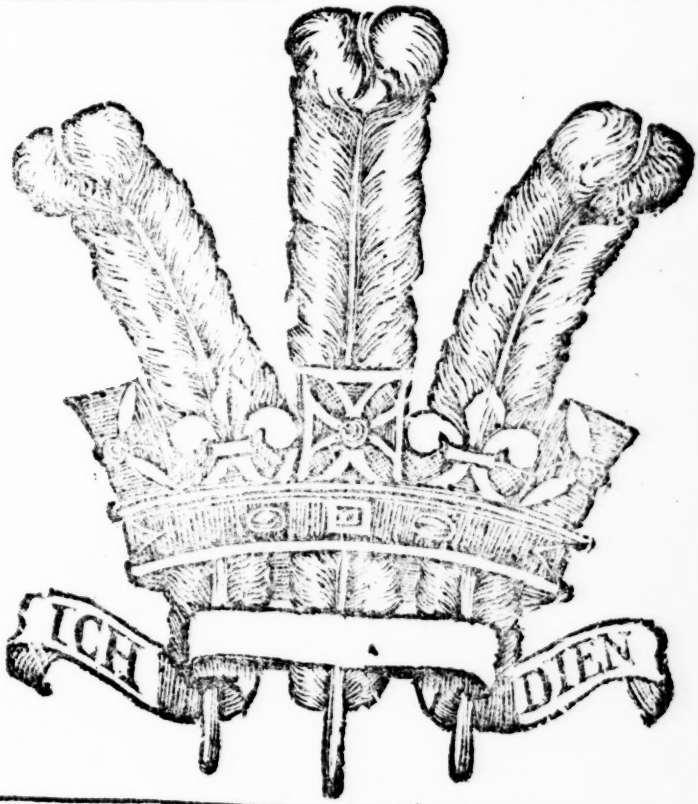
THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, AND *Hiſtorical Chronicle,* For all the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America.*

[To be Continued Monthly.]

JUNE, 1741.



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THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, JUNE, 1741.

His MAJESTY's *Moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Wedneſday *the* 8*th Day of* April, 1741.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the Opening of this Seſſion, I took Notice to you of the Death of the late Emperor, and of my Reſolution to adhere to the Engagements I am under, in order to the Maintaining of the Balance of Power, and the Liberties of *Europe*, on that important Occaſion. The Aſſurances I received from you, in return to this Communication, were perfectly agreeable to that Zeal and Vigour, which this Parliament has always exerted in the Support of the Honour and Intereſt of my Crown and Kingdoms, and of the Common Cauſe.

The War which has ſince broke out, and been carried on, in part of the *Auſtrian* Dominions, and the various and extenſive Claims, which are publickly made on the late Emperor's Succeſſion, are new Events, that require the utmoſt Care and Attention, as they may involve all *Europe* in a bloody War, and in Conſequence, expoſe the the Dominions of ſuch Princes as ſhall take Part in Support of the Pragmatick Sanction, to imminent and imme-

diate Danger. The Queen of *Hungary* has already made a Requiſition of the Twelve Thouſand Men, expreſly ſtipulated by Treaty; and thereupon I have demanded of the King of *Denmark*, and of the King of *Sweden*, as Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, their reſpective Bodies of Troops, conſiſting of ſix Thouſand Men each, to be in Readineſs to march forthwith to the Aſſiſtance of her *Hungarian* Majeſty. I am alſo concerting ſuch further Meaſures as may obviate and diſappoint all dangerous Deſigns and Attempts, that may be forming or carried on in Favour of any unjuſt Pretenſions, to the Prejudice of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In this complicated and uncertain State of Things, many Incidents may ariſe, during the Time, when, by Reaſon of the Approaching Concluſion of this Parliament, it may be impoſſible for Me to have your Advice and Aſſiſtance, which may make it neceſſary for Me to enter into ſtill larger Expences, for maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction. In a Conjuncture ſo critical, I have thought it proper, to lay theſe important Conſiderations before you, and to deſire the Concurrence of my Parliament, in enabling me to contribute in the moſt effectual Manner, to the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, the Preventing by all reaſonable Means, the Subverſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and to the Maintaining the Liberties and Balance of Power in *Europe*.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt recommend it to you, to grant me ſuch a Supply as may be requiſite for theſe Ends; and the juſt Concern and Readineſs which I have conſtantly found in you, to make all neceſſary Proviſions for the Publick Good, and our common Security, leave me no Room to doubt of the ſame good Diſpoſition and Affection in this Inſtance.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am perſuaded, I need ſay no more to recommend theſe Conſiderations to you, which ſo neceſſarily ariſe from the preſent Situation of Affairs: I ſhall therefore only add, That whatever Expences may be incurred on this Occaſion, ſhall be made in as frugal a Manner as poſſible; and an Account thereof ſhall be laid before the next Parliament.

The

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and for your Majesty's great Attention and Care for the Preservation of the Ballance of Power, and the Peace and Liberties of *Europe*, in which the Tranquility and Security of these Kingdoms are so nearly interested.

We cannot but express our great Concern, That a War has broke out, and is carried on in Part of the *Austrian* Dominions; and we are highly sensible of your Majesty's Royal Wisdom, in the Resolution you have been pleased to declare for the Maintenance of the Pragmatic Sanction, and the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*.

We assure your Majesty, That in Case it shall become necessary to enter into still further Expences in so just a Cause, Your Majesty may depend on our zealous and chearful Concurrence, in enabling your Majesty to contribute, in the most effectual Manner, to the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; and to the preventing, by all reasonable Means, the Subversion of the House of *Austria*, the antient and natural Ally of the *British* Crown.

We think ourselves obliged, upon this Occasion, to renew the Professions of our most dutiful and inviolable Fidelity; and to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, That if any Part of your Dominions, altho' not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, should be attacked or insulted, by any Prince or Power whatsoever, in Resentment of the just and necessary Measures which your Majesty hath taken, or shall take, for maintaining the Pragmatic Sanction, we are determined to exert ourselves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Attacks or Insults.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Thank you very kindly for this most seasonable and dutiful Address. The true Concern you shew for the Assistance

of the Queen of Hungary, *and the Support of the Houſe of* Auſtria *is very agreeable to me.*

The Aſſurance you give me, in relation to my Territories Abroad, is a ſtrong Proof of your Affection to me; and you may depend on my making no other Uſe of the Confidence you repoſe in me, than to enable me to act with Vigour, in maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, and in the Preſervation of the Ballance and Liberties of Europe, *and of our common Intereſt and Security.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to His Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and to expreſs our dutiful Senſe of your Majeſty's juſt and due Regard for the Rights and Intereſt of the Queen of *Hungary*, and for maintaining the Pragmatic Sanction. We cannot but entirely concur with your Majeſty, in the prudent Meaſures which your Majeſty is purſuing for the Support of the common Cauſe, and for the Preſervation of the Liberties, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*. We acknowledge your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Reſolution, in not ſuffering your ſelf to be diverted from ſteadily perſevering in your juſt Purpoſes of fulfilling the Engagements which your Majeſty has enter'd into with the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and do aſſure your Majeſty, that in Juſtice, and in Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the *Britiſh* Crown, this Houſe will effectually ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty againſt all Inſults and Attacks which any Prince or Power, in Reſentment of the juſt Meaſures which your Majeſty has ſo wiſely taken, ſhall make upon any of your Majeſty's Territories or Dominions, though not belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. And we beg Leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that in any future Events, which may ariſe from this uncertain State of Things, and which may make it neceſſary for your Majeſty to enter into ſtill larger Expences, your faithful Commons will enable your Majeſty to contribute in the moſt effectual Manner,

Manner, to the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, to the preventing, by all reasonable Means, the Subversion of the House of *Austria*, and to the maintaining the Pragmatic Sanction, and the Liberties and Ballance of *Europe*.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Give you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. Your great Readiness in enabling me to make good my Engagements with the Queen of Hungary, *and the Assurances you give me, not to suffer my foreign Dominions to be insulted, on Account of the Measures I am pursuing for the Support of the Pragmatic Sanction, are such evident Proofs of your just Concern for maintaining the Liberties and Ballance of Power in* Europe, *and of your great Regard for my Honour and Interest, that you may depend upon all suitable Returns from me for this particular Mark of your Affection and Confidence in me.*

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of the Province of New-York. *April* 27, 1741.

THE Speaker from the Chair acquainted the House, That on Saturday last Mr. *George Joseph Moore*, Deputy Clerk of the Council, delivered him his Honour the Lieut. Governor's Answer to the **Address* of this House Which was read, and is in the Words following, *viz.*

Gentlemen;

IN your Address you say, That her late Majesty Queen *Anne* directed, that you should have a Treasurer of your own, but you do not say for what Purpose; had you done that, it would have appeared, that it was only for Money given for extraordinary Uses, and not the Revenue. I allow you may enquire into the Management and Disposition of all Publick Money given by you, and if you find any Misapplication of it, you may censure the Guilty; and by Address and other proper Application, making known those Misapplications, Justice will be done; but that can be no Reason for your putting the Revenue into other Hands than the King's Officer, or for your taking upon you to apply to particular Persons and Uses the Money

* See *General Magazine for* April, *pag.* 254.

you give for Support of Government; which is the Incroachment on the King's Prerogative that I mentioned.

Notwithstanding the Auditor General has a stated Salary allowed him; yet his Fees for auditing the Accounts of the Revenue in his Majesty's other Provinces, are paid him out of the Money accounted for in those Accounts, as they were here; and there is no good Reason to be given, why they ought not to be paid in like Manner for the Future.

The Preservation of *Oswego*, and of the Fidelity of the *Six Nations*, is of more Consequence to the Province than any other Thing whatsoever; and if we lose them, no Part of the Country will be safe, as I believe you are all sensible of, from their Manner of annoying their Enemies. I for my Part will spare no Pains to retain them in their Fidelity to his Majesty.

It will be too late to think of buying Powder when an Enemy appears: That ought to be done by you in Time.

What Bills you prepare, which I shall judge to be really necessary or beneficial to the Province, I shall readily give my Assent to.

May 23. A Petition of the Mayor Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Albany*, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That the said City is laid out too large and extensive in Case of an Attack; and praying that it may be brought into a smaller Circumference, and that it may be Stockadoed round, but as some Lots or Pastures may be affected by it, pray, it may be ordered, that upon paying the Sum said Lots shall be valued at, to the Owners thereof, they may be obliged to execute a Deed to the Corporation, for such Part as shall be adjudged necessary for the Use of the Publick; and that the County contribute their Share in defending the said City, and to keep the Block-houses in repair.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill at the next Meeting of this House, according to the Prayer of the said Petition.

May 27. Col. *Moore* acquainted the House, That the Subscriptions already made, together with the 400 *l.* allowed by this House, will be insufficient to answer the

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Purpose of fitting out two Sloops in quest of several *Spanish* Privateers that now infest this Coast, by Reason of Sailors demanding Wages, which was not expected; and therefore moved, that a further Allowance (not exceeding 400 *l.*) be allowed for the Service above mentioned.

And it being conceived reasonable, That the said Expedition ought not to be frustrated; *Resolved*, That the Tonnage-Act, already ordered to be prolonged till the first of *July*, 1750, shall be continued a Year longer, for making good a Sum not exceeding 400 *l.* for promoting the Service above-mentioned.

May 28. The Speaker laid before the House a Letter from the Commissioners of *Indian Affairs* at *Albany*, dated the 2d of *May*, 1741, to his Honour, with a Minute incloſed. Which being read, is as followeth, *viz.*

May it please your Honour,

YOUR Honour will perceive by the incloſed Minute, that *Arent Stevens*, *Hendrick Wymp* and Company, are returned from the *Senneka's Country* to fetch Provisions, which they say is so scarce there, that it was not possible for them to subsist there any longer. They inform us, that a great Number of *Indians* design to come down here, for Want of Provisions, which will certainly be a great Charge and Hardship to the Inhabitants of this Country; which we thought it our Duty to represent to your Honour, that some Provisions may be supplied by the Publick for their Maintenance, which your Honour is very sensible, we are not able to do, and if it be not done, they will certainly kill a great Number of Cattle, which will fall very hard upon the Farmers in this Country. We submit all to your Honour's Consideration, and remain,

May it please your Honour,

Your Honour's most obedient Servants,

Myndert Schuyler,	*Johannes Lansing*, jun:
Abraham Cuyler,	*Hendrick Ten Eyck*,
Dyrik Ten Bronck,	*John Schuyler*, jun.
Hyer Gerritse,	*John De Peyster*.

And likewise Part of a Minute of the said Commissioners, dated the 5th of *May*, 1741. wherein is mentioned, That *Arent Stevens*, *Hendrick Wymp* and Company, had, among other Things, informed them, that the *French* use their

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utmoſt Endeavours to ſettle a Smith at *Onondago*, and that they did deſign to ſettle at *Tierondequat* the next Summer: Whereupon we repreſented to the *Sennekaes*, how their Ruin muſt be in Conſequence of ſuch Settlement by the *French*, who deſigned to enſlave them. Then they gave us all poſſible Aſſurances, that they would not ſuffer any *French-Man* to ſettle there.

The Reaſon of our coming down at this Time, is the Scarcity of Proviſion, it being impoſſible for us to ſubſiſt any longer without a freſh Supply; which we now carry with us. We heard, amongſt the *Indians*, That a great Number of them deſign to come down, for want of Proviſions, as ſoon as they have planted their Corn.

Ordered, That the ſaid Letter and Minute be taken into Conſideration by this Houſe to morrow.

May 29. The Houſe (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committeee upon the * *Speech* which his Honour the Lieut. Governer made to it Yeſterday; as likewiſe on the Papers therein referred to: And after ſome Time ſpent in the Conſideration thereof, Mr. *Jones* reported the Reſolutions which they had directed him to report to the Houſe, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the ſame were again read, and approved of by the Houſe, being as follows,

Reſolved, That the Houſe will, at its next Meeting after the intended Receſs, take into Conſideration what may be proper to be done by this Colony, in relation to that Part of the ſaid Speech which relates to Recruits for the Expedition againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, if General *Wentworth*, or the General of thoſe Forces for the Time being, ſhould in mean while apply for ſuch Recruits from the ſaid Colony.

Reſolved, That if a conſiderable Number of the *Sennekaes*, or of any other of our upward *Six Nations of Indians* ſhould come to *Albany*, or to any of the Places adjacent, to be ſubſiſted, during the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions amongſt them, there ſhall be allowed a Sum not exceeding the Sum of 70 *l.* to be employed in proper Proviſions, and diſtributed for the Uſe aforeſaid, and to and for no other Purpoſe, by the Commiſſioners of *Indian Affairs* at *Albany*.

Reſolved,

* See *General Magazine for May*, *pag.* 334.

Resolved, That the said Money shall be paid, for the Use above-mentioned, out of the Money arisen, or to arise by an Act, entitled, *An Act for and towards Supporting the Government of this Colony, by granting to his Majesty the Duties therein mentioned, from the first Day of* December, 1740, *to the first Day of* December 1741. unto the before mentioned Commissioners, who are to be accountable for the due Application thereof, for the Use aforesaid. And that the said Sum should be deducted out of the usual Allowances for Indian Presents, when Application shall be made for that Purpose.

And thereupon it was *Ordered*, That in a Bill now under Commitment, entitled, *An Act for Building a new Secretary's Office and Barracks; for the better Fortifying of this Colony, and for other the Purposes therein mentioned*; proper Clauses be added for the Purposes above mentioned.

3 *ho. P. M.* Col. *Schuyler* acquainted the House, That upon second Consideration, he apprehended that the 70 *l.* allowed this Morning for subsisting the *Indians* (if their Necessity brought them to *Albany*) will not be sufficient for that Purpose, and therefore moved there may be 30 *l.* more added to it.

Resolved, That the further Sum of 30 *l.* be allowed for the said Service, payable and under the same Regulations as that other 70 *l.* is directed.

June 12. Upon Information that the Grand Jury had prepared a Petition to this House, for the better Regulation of Slaves, and for preventing other Irregularities in this City; *Ordered*, That when the said Petition is presented, the Speaker do give the Thanks of this House to the said Jury, for their Care and Diligence in detecting the horrid Conspiracy which has been formed against this City, and the Inhabitants thereof. And the said Jury attending without, were called in, and presented their said Petition; whereupon the Speaker gave them the Thanks of this House, in the Words following, *viz.*

Mr. Fore-man, and you Gentlemen the Grand Jurors of this City and County,

As the General Assembly has been apprized for what Purpose you intended to apply to them, they have directed

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me to give you the Thanks of this Houſe, for the Care and Diligence you have ſo ſucceſsfully uſed in detecting the villainous and barbarous Conſpiracy which was perpetrated againſt this City, and its Inhabitants in particular.

And as the Preſentments you made in Conſequence thereof, have ſince been more clearly confirmed, even by ſome of the wicked Accomplices themſelves; ſo it gives of the one Hand, a general Satisfaction, that you have come to the Bottom of the horrid Combination: as it will of the other Hand (we doubt not) encourage you to continue your Diligence to finiſh what you have ſo prudently and ſo happily begun. And I do therefore give you the Thanks of this Houſe accordingly.

After which they withdrew, and then their ſaid Petition was read, ſetting forth,

That a horrid Conſpiracy has been lately formed by ſome wicked White People, in Confederacy with a great Number of Negro Slaves, to lay this City in Aſhes, and to murder and deſtroy the Inhabitants thereof; which has been in Part executed, by burning his Majeſty's Houſe, and other Publick Buildings in the Fort, and by ſetting Fire to ſundry other Houſes in this City; by which Conſpiracy great Terror and Diſtreſs, and very conſiderable Loſs and Damage has been brought upon the Inhabitants of this City. And that upon ſtrict Enquiry, the great Number of Publick Houſes in which Negroes have been entertained and encouraged to buy Rum and other ſtrong Liquors, has been a principal Inſtrument to their Diabolical Villanies. And that the horrid Conſpiracy to burn this City and to murder the People, was formed and agreed to by great Numbers of Negroes meeting together on divers Sundays, and was intended to be put in Execution on ſome Sunday Morning, during the Time of Publick Service; as alſo fetching Tea-Water on Sundays, has been found to tend to the Forming of the ſaid Conſpiracy, by giving Occaſion to great Numbers of them to meet in the ſame Place: That ſome further Proviſion by Law to prevent the like Evils for the Future, will be of abſolute Neceſſity for the Peace and Safety of this City, and worthy of the immediate Care of the Legiſlature: And therefore humbly pray, that a Law may be obtained to limit the Number of Publick

Publick Houſes within the City of *New York*; alſo, to oblige all Keepers of Publick Houſes, under ſevere Penalties, to keep good Order in ſuch Houſes; and to prohibit them to ſell any ſort of Strong Liquors to Negroes, unleſs by expreſs Leave from their Maſters in Writing firſt had and obtained: Alſo, a more effectual Law to prohibit the Receiving any Goods from Negroes, upon any Pretence whatſoever, unleſs by expreſs Leave or Licence from their Maſters in Writing, as aforeſaid: Alſo, a Law to reſtrain Negroes from fetching Tea-Water on Sundays, and more effectually to puniſh ſuch Perſons as ſhall harbour and entertain them, and to prevent their being abſent from their Maſters Houſes on Sundays, unleſs at the Publick Worſhip of God, or by the expreſs Leave of their Maſters, for ſome neceſſary Service ſignified in Writing, and to be delivered to ſuch Negro: And alſo, that ſuch further Proviſion be made in the Premiſes, as to the Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

Ordered, That the ſaid Petition be taken into Conſideration by this Houſe to morrow.

June 13. Upon a Motion made, to take into Conſideration, as the Inqueſt and Proſecution of the late Conſpiracy to burn this City, and kill the People in it, is now in a fair Way to be gone through, Whether the Supreme Court ought not rather to continue ſitting for that Purpoſe, than hold the Circuit-Court up *Albany-River*, eſpecially (as its ſaid) there are but two Actions ready for Trial there? And the ſame having been duly conſidered, it was

Reſolved, as the unanimous Opinion of this Houſe, That as private Affairs ought to give Way to a Matter of ſuch Moment to the Publick; it will be highly neceſſary, that the Circuit-Court be deferred to ſome other Time, and that the Court and Inqueſt be continued here for the Purpoſe above mentioned.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jones* and Col. *Moor* carry a Copy of theſe Minutes to the Council, and deſire them, that if they agree with the Opinion of this Houſe, they will be pleaſed to communicate the ſame to his Honour the Lieut. Governour, in ſuch Manner that it may have its intended Effect.

And

And as the Houſe is upon the Point of Adjourning for ſome Time,

Ordered, That during its Receſs, the Members for the City and County of *New-York*, and the Members of the County of *Weſtcheſter*, do prepare proper Bills for the Purpoſes recommended by the Grand Jury, in order to be brought in at the next Meeting of the Houſe.

A Meſſage from his Honour the Lieut. Governour by Mr. *Moore*, D. Clerk of the Council, *Mr. Speaker, The Governor requires the immediate Attendance of this Houſe in the Council Room at his late Reſidence.* The Speaker left the Chair, and with the Houſe went thither accordingly. And being returned, he reſumed the Chair, and made the following Report to the Houſe, *to wit.*

That his Honour the Lieut. Governour had, in the Preſence of the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Members of the Houſe, been pleaſed to give his Aſſent to the two following Bills, entitled, *viz.*

An Act for the better Fortifying of this Colony, and other the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the more equal keeping Military Watches in the City of New-York, *and for other the Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

And that after the ſaid two Acts were publiſhed at the City-Hall in the uſual Manner, the Lieut. Governor had recommended him to return to the Houſe, and adjourn it to the 3d Tueſday in *September* next, and then to meet without any further Notice.

Then the Speaker adjourned the Houſe to the 3d *Tueſday* in *September* next, then to meet preciſely, without any further Notice.

By the Honourable GEORGE CLARKE, *Eſq*; *His Majeſty's Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories thereon depending in* America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a moſt wicked and dangerous Conſpiracy has been lately formed and ſet on foot in this City and Province, abetted, encouraged and carried on by ſeveral *White People*, in Conjunction with divers *Spaniſh Negroes*

Negroes lately brought over from the *Weſt-Indies*, and a great Number of the other *Negroes* within this City and Country, for Burning and Deſtroying of this whole Town and City, and for the Murdering the Inhabitants thereof, to the utter Ruin and Deſtruction of the whole Province: For which Diabolical Scheme and Conſpiracy, a great Number of Slaves and others, have already been convicted and executed, and many others are now indicted and impriſoned, in order for their Trial for the ſaid Offences.

But to the End that Mercy may be ſhown to ſuch as may merit and deſerve the ſame; I have thought it neceſſary, and I do hereby, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, in his Majeſty's Name, iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering and promiſing his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Pardon to any and every Perſon or Perſons, whether White People, free Negroes, Slaves or others, who have been or are concerned in the ſaid Conſpiracy, who ſhall, on or before the firſt Day of *July* next, voluntarily, freely and fully diſcover, and Confeſſion make, of his, her or their Confederates, Accomplices, or others concerned in the ſaid Conſpiracy, and his, her or their Part or Share, Actings and Doings therein; ſo that the Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery and Confeſſion be not before convicted, arraigned or indicted for the ſame.

Given under my Hand and Seal at New-York, *the* 19*th Day of* June, *in the fifteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, Annoq; Dom.* 1741.

GEO. CLARKE.

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Pennſylvania.

3 *Month*, 26. 1741.

THE Governor, by his Secretary, ſent down a written Meſſage to the Houſe, which was read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

UPON Information ſome time ago received from Admiral VERNON, that one *Spaniſh* and two *French* Squadrons, were arrived in the *Weſt-Indies*, and that they

depended upon being supplied with Provisions from the Northern Colonies, either directly to the *French* Islands, or by the Way of St. *Eustatia* and *Curacoa*; and upon repeated Advices from *London*, that an Embargo was laid on all Sorts of Provisions in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and that a Bill to prohibit the Exportation of them to foreign Ports from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, as well in *America* as in *Europe*, was then under the Consideration of Parliament; it was, by myself and Council, judged for the King's Service, to limit the Exportation of Provisions from this Province to the Ports in his Majesty's Dominions: And I have the Satisfaction to find, by an Order I have since received from their Excellencies the Lords Justices (which by various Accidents was long before it came to my Hands) that what has been done here, exactly agrees with his Majesty's Intentions.

As great Quantities of Wheat have been exported, many Vessels are now Loading with Wheat, and many more are daily expected on the same Design; and as by much the greatest Part of the old Crop is said to have been already ship'd off, and the Crop now upon the Ground very much injured by the late severe Drought; from whence it is apprehended, that not only the King's Forces in *America*, but even our own Inhabitants may be distressed: I recommend to your immediate Consideration, whether it will not be prudent to put a Stop to the further Exportation of Wheat, for a time to be limited.

May 26, 1741. *GEO. THOMAS.*

Ordered, That the Governor's Message be again read and considered on the next Fifth-Day Morning.

3 *mon.* 28.

The Governor's Message was again read and considered, and after a long Debate thereupon, the same was refer'd to further Consideration.

3 *mon.* 29.

The House resum'd the Consideration of the Governor's Message, and after Debate thereupon

Ordered, That *Edward Warner*, *Israel Pemberton*, *John Watson*, *Thomas Chandler* and *John Wright* be a Committee to prepare a Draught of an Answer to the said Message, and report the same to the House.

3

3 *mon.* 30.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Draught of an Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage, reported the ſame to the Houſe, and it was read by Order.

4 *mon.* 2. 1741.

The Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage was again read Paragraph by Paragraph, and debated; and after ſome Amendments it was ordered to be tranſcribed in order to be ſent up to the Governor.

Eodem die, P. M. The Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage being brought into the Houſe fairly tranſcribed, was read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

May it pleaſe the Governor,

SInce the Limitations the Governor, by Advice of his Council, was pleaſed to make to the Exportation of Proviſions from this Province, have proved agreeable to the King's Intentions, and no other than what we ſuppoſe are now inforced by an Act of Parliament; it is the leſs neceſſary to enquire of what Validity thoſe Reſtraints might have been, had they not been ſupported by ſo good Authorities: Thus much, however, permit us to ſay; it is a Precedent which we hope will not be frequently drawn into Example; ſince, tho' it happens to be agreeable to the King's Intentions in the preſent Caſe, in others, it may vary, and may, poſſibly, be made uſe of on Pretences, which appear plauſible, and yet, greatly to the Injury of the Inhabitants of this Colony.

The Exportations of Wheat which have lately been made from hence are ſo conſiderable, that we are inclinable to believe, the Quantity remaining in the Province is much leſs than hath been uſual at this Seaſon of the Year; and yet, from the Information we have of the Quantity left, conſidering that Harveſt is approaching, and that we have had no Applications from our Conſtituents, complaining of the Scarcity of Grain, we are in Hopes that ſufficient will remain for the Uſe of the Inhabitants, without limiting the further Exportation; which were it done, we judge, would not be of any conſiderable Service, unleſs the like Prohibition were made in the neighbouring Governments, and extended to Biſcuit and Flour: And ſuch a Prohibition, unleſs we were well aſſured, the Quantity remaining in the Province was

no more than is abſolutely neceſſary for the Subſiſtence of the Inhabitants, would neither be prudent nor juſtifiable; ſince it might not only injure ſuch who have an Overplus of thoſe Commodities to diſpoſe of, but might be a Means of diſtreſſing our Fellow-Subjects in the Weſt-Indies, *and particularly the King's Forces there; in regard to whom, we conceive, no ſuch Exceptions could be made, but what would tend to monopolize that Branch of our Trade, without Leſſening the Quantity of Proviſions exported. And we may add, that the great Prices now given to Bakers for Biſcuit to be expo ted, and the Neceſſity the Owners of Mills are under of keeping them imployed, induces both to give greater Prices for Wheat to be manufactured in the Province, than we think the Merchants can well afford to do for Exportation; which would render any Reſtraint which might be put on the Exportation of Grain only, ineffectual.*

It muſt be confeſſed, the Crops now in the Ground lately appeared to be much injured by the Severity of the Winter, and the Drought ſince; but the late Rains, which, by the Bleſſing of Providence, have been afforded us, give a better Proſpect of the enſuing Harveſt than there once ſeemed Reaſon to expect; ſo that unleſs a Calamity, not uſual in this Province, does happen, we hope, there will be no Complaint for want of Bread: But if any Danger of this Kind ſhould hereafter be diſcovered, and any Reſtraint on our Exportations appear neceſſary, it may then become the Care of the Legiſlature. However this may be, we acknowledge this Inſtance of the Governor's Care for the Welfare of the Inhabitants of this Province: An equal Tenderneſs in every other Branch of their Intereſt, might have excited their Gratitude, and tranſmitted his Memory with Honour to Poſterity.

4 *mon.* 3. 1741.

The Governor by his Secretary ſent down a written Meſſage to the Houſe, which was read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Gentlemen,

IT is very fortunate for me, and all the Governors upon the Continent, that all the Meaſures taken to prevent a Supply of Proviſions from being carried to the Enemy, have

have been supported by the King's Pleasure, and an Act of Parliament, *ex post facto*; for otherwise, I find, that Restraint, how necessary soever, might have been deemed neither expedient nor lawful. Whenever an extraordinary Case shall make an extraordinary Use of Power necessary, I hope I shall, upon every such Occasion, govern myself so as that I shall be able to render to his Majesty a good Account of my Conduct: And as the Council have a considerable Property in the Province, it is not to be conceived, that Pretences, or plausible Appearances, will prevail upon them, to join in any Act injurious to the Inhabitants of the Country.

He knows but little of Government, or of the World, who expects Gratitude from all Sorts of Men. It is my Happiness, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Approbation of my Zeal and Diligence for his Service. And as my Actions, both in publick and private Life, have been the Result of an honest Heart, and a Zeal for the Glory of the King, and the *British* Name, I doubt not of their being spoken of with Honour, by those whose good Opinion is to be valued.

June 3*d*. 1741. *GEO. THOMAS.*

The Governor sent down another written Message to the House, which was also read, and follows in these Words, viz.

Gentlemen,

AS we have received very certain Information from *New-York*, and from several Seamen who travelled to this City, after having been taken Prisoners by a *Spanish* Privateer off the Capes of *Virginia*, and set on Shore at *Sandy Hook*, That Four Privateers were fitted out of the *Havanna* in the Beginning of *April* last, to cruize upon this Coast; That one of them had taken Five Vessels between the 6th and the 13th of last Month; and we are this Day informed, that Two more of them have chased several Vessels bound to this Port, and drove One on Shore a few Days ago near *Egg-harbour*, belonging to some Merchants of this City: I recommend it to your Consideration, whether it will not be very disreputable to this Province, as well as disadvantageous to

the Trade of it, to remain inactive, when *Boſton*, *Rhode-Iſland* and *New-York* are fitting out Veſſels of Force to ſecure their Navigation by attacking the Enemy? The like good Diſpoſition is not wanting in ſeveral of the conſiderable Inhabitants here, nor a Number of Seamen ſufficient to engage in ſuch an Enterprize: But the Former with Reaſon ſay, That as it will be for the Publick Benefit, it ought to be undertaken at the publick Expence; and as the Latter are not to expect any Plunder of Value, they will expect a Reward for each Man they kill or take (beſides the Reward allow'd by a late Act of Parliament) as well as ſome Proviſion for the Families of ſuch as ſhall be killed or diſabled in any Action that may happen.

GEO. THOMAS.

June 3. 1741.

4 *mon.* 4.

The Governor's ſecond Meſſage of yeſterday was again read, and refer'd to further Conſideration.

Eodem die, *P. M.* The Houſe being informed, that a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of the City of *Philadelphia* attended without, and deſired Admittance to lay ſomething before the Houſe, they were admitted accordingly, and *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq; read a Paper to the Houſe, which he afterwards laid on the Table. And the People being withdrawn, the Paper was again read by Order, and *Ordered to lie on the Table.*

4 *mon.* 5.

The Governor's Meſſage relating to the *Spaniſh* Privateers, was again read; and the ſame being conſidered and debated;

Ordered, That *Iſrael Pemberton*, *Iſaac Norris*, *John Hall*, *John Owen* and *John Wright*, be a Committee to prepare a Draught of an Anſwer to the ſaid Meſſage, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

The Paper preſented to the Houſe by *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq; and others, was again read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

T

To the Honourable the Speaker and Houſe of Repreſentatives for the Province of Pennſylvania.

The humble Repreſentation *of divers of the Merchants and Inhabitants of the City of* Philadelphia, *in Behalf of themſelves and others.*

THE daily Accounts we have of our Capes being infeſted by *Spaniſh* Privateers, and of ſome Veſſels being actually taken, induced us to hope, that you our Repreſentatives, being at this Time met in General Aſſembly, would have made ſome Proviſion to guard us againſt theſe Miſchiefs: But being informed, your Houſe is this Day about putting an End to your preſent Meeting, or Seſſion of Aſſembly, without taking any Notice of our defenceleſs Condition, we thought it our Duty, once more to repreſent to you our Dangers, and what we conceive we have a Right to expect from you, who at this Time have the Honour to repreſent a large and flouriſhing Province. As it is well known that the Proſperity of this Province is chiefly owing to our Trade, we humbly conceive, it ought to be our principal Care both to encourage and protect that Trade, by which the whole People receive ſuch conſiderable Advantages.

His Majeſty is engaged in a juſt and neceſſary War; it is a War enter'd into with the Conſent of all his Majeſty's loyal Subjects; and his Parliament have ſhewed a Readineſs and Zeal, in ſupporting his Majeſty in the Proſecution of that War: And though his Majeſty is ever watchful for the Safety of all his People, yet he juſtly expects that they themſelves, in their ſeveral Stations, and according to their Abilities, whenever it ſhall be found neceſſary, will contribute what is in their Power, for their own Safety at leaſt.

We have amongſt us a loyal and willing People, and a Treaſury ſufficient to ſupport ſuch a Charge as may be neceſſary for our Safety upon this Occaſion: And as it will be agreed, no Man, nor Number of wiſe or good Men, ever undertook, far leſs ſought for a Truſt, which for any Reaſons whatſoever, they could not diſcharge for the Good of thoſe that intruſted them; give us Leave therefore to ſay, we have a Right to expect from you, who only

only have it in your Power at this Time, some publick Provision to be made for the Safety of our Trade, and our Inhabitants, who are at this Time equally exposed to the Insults and Depredations of the Enemy.

And tho' former Applications of this Kind have been disregarded; yet, as our Trade is now suffering, and greater Dangers daily threaten us, we hope at last you will shew a due Regard for the Safety of the Province; and this only can free us from the unhappy Necessity of applying to his Majesty for Relief

Signed by 85 *Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, Inhabitants of the City of* Philadelphia.

And, after a considerable Debate, it being moved by divers Members, that both the Matter of the said Paper, and the Manner of delivering it to the House, were extraordinary, it was refer'd to the Committee last appointed, to consider the same, and report what may be proper for the House to do thereon.

Eodem die, P. M. The Committee appointed to prepare a Draught of an Answer to the Governor's Message, reported the same to the House; and it was read by Order, and debated Paragraph by Paragraph, and ordered to be transcribed in order to be sent up to the Governor.

4 *non.* 6. 1741.

The Committee to whom the Paper, entitled, *The humble Representation, &c.* was referred for Consideration, made their Report in Writing, which was read, and follows in these Words, *viz.*

WE have taken into our Consideration the Representation referred to us; and such Thoughts as have occurred to us on the Occasion, we shall faithfully communicate to the House, with our Sentiments what is fitting to be done thereupon.

We are clearly of Opinion that it is the undoubted Right of every Freeman and Inhabitant of the Province, on every proper Occasion to make Application to the Assembly, provided it be done in a becoming and decent Manner; and that such Applications ought to be encouraged, and treated with the Respect that is due to them.

When

When we conſider the Purport of the preſent Application, and obſerve the Harmony and Similitude of Sentiments which is apparent in this and ſome former Inſtances from divers of the ſame Perſons, with thoſe which have been propoſed to the Conſideration of the Houſe from another Quarter, it leaves us little Room to doubt, what are the Motives which gave Riſe to it, or from whoſe Countenance and Encouragement, at leaſt, it has been, that ſome late Attempts were made very much to the Injury of the Province.

We would not have it underſtood, that theſe Remarks relate to all who ſubſcribed the Repreſentation: Divers of them, we believe, intended well, and were drawn in to ſign it, without cloſely attending to the Matters which it contains.

We are however of Opinion, that the Repreſentation itſelf is extraordinary; that it inſinuates Facts which are in themſelves untrue, and groſsly reflect as well on the Aſſembly as divers of the Inhabitants of the Province; that it is an high Inſult and Menace of the Aſſembly, a Breach of their Privileges, and has a Tendency deſtructive of their Freedom and Conſtitution; and as ſuch, juſtly deſerves their Cenſure, and to be rejected. But it is nevertheleſs ſubmitted to the Judgment of the Houſe, by

John Wright,
Iſrael Pemberton,
Iſaac Norris,
John Hall,
John Owen.

And the Report being agreed to by the Houſe, it was accordingly

Reſolved, That the Repreſentation itſelf is extraordinary; That it inſinuates Facts which are in themſelves untrue, and groſsly reflect as well on the Aſſembly as divers of the Inhabitants of the Province; That it is a high Inſult and Menace of the Aſſembly, a Breach of their Privilege, and has a Tendency deſtructive of their Freedom and Conſtitution; And that the ſame be rejected.

And the ſaid Repreſentation is accordingly rejected.

The Meſſage to the Governor being tranſcribed, was read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

May

May it please the Governor,

IF the Informations received from New-York, *and the Seamen the Governor is pleas'd to mention, have no greater Certainty in them than those concerning "Two Spanish "Privateers chasing one of the Vessels bound to this Port, and "driving her on Shore at* Egg *harbour," very little Regard is to be paid them; because it is since discovered, that not the Spanish Privateers, but a Privateer Sloop belonging to Owners in this City, occasion'd the Master of that Vessel to run her ashore.*

Among the many Advantages this Colony with others enjoy under our Gracious King, that of being protected in our Trade and Navigation, is one. To this End, there are generally Ships of War stationed at Boston, New-York, *and* Virginia, *as Places the most commodiously situated, that whenever Enemies approach, they might, on Notice given them, be in Readiness to scour the Coasts, without putting any particular Colony to the Expence of providing and maintaining Ships of Force.*

It is true it has sometimes heretofore happened, that Vessels belonging to this Port, as well as others, have been taken near our Capes in Time of War; but no Instance of the Kind hath happened since the Commencement of the present War, to our Knowledge. We have indeed heard of the Vessels the Governor has been pleased to mention, which were taken off the Capes of Virginia; *but if this be the Case of those who have the Favour of a Man of War stationed amongst them, there is the less Reason to expect any Provision we could make, at the great Distance we are situate from the Sea, would be of any considerable Service, were we able to bear the Expence.*

The House having made an Allowance of 2356 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* to be divided among the Masters of 262 bought Servants who were taken away for the King's Service in the late Expedition, to be proportion'd according to the Sum first given for them and the Time they had remaining to serve; and Orders on the Treasurer and Trustees of the Loan-Office, being signed by the Speaker for the same; adjourn'd to the 10th Day of the next Sixth Month.

Abstract

Abstract of *A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of* Georgia *in* America, *from the first Settlement thereof until this present Period.* Printed in *South-Carolina*, 1741.

NOTHING is more difficult for Authors, than to divest themselves of Byass and Partiality, especially when they themselves are Parties or Sufferers in the Affair treated of.

It is possible, this may be suppos'd the Case with us the Publishers of this *Narrative*; it may be imagined, that the Hardships, Losses and Disappointments we have met with in the Colony of *Georgia*, will naturally sour our Humours, and engage us to represent every Thing in the worst Light.

As the Probability of those Surmises is very obvious to us, we have to the utmost of our Power, guarded against the weak Side of ourselves; and to convince the World of our Sincerity, shall no further descend into the Grievances of particular Persons, than is absolutely requisite for making our *General Narrative* intelligible; and to a faithful Detail of Publick Vouchers, Records, Extracts, Missives, Memorials and Representations, shall only adjoin so much of History, as may be necessary to recount the most material Events, and compleat the Connexion.

We are hopeful, that an Information founded upon the strictest Truth, will effectually introduce any further Steps that Providence shall enable us to take towards procuring the Redress of our Grievances. While we had the least Hopes of Redress from our immediate Superiors and Patrons, we would not; and when we began to despair of Relief by that Channel, we durst not, make Application to any other Tribunal, unless we would expose ourselves to the dreadful Effects of the Resentment of those who had before reduced us to Poverty by Oppression: And indeed, in all the Applications we made for Redress, we were brow-beat, obstructed, threatned, and branded with opprobrious Names, such as proud, idle, lazy, discontented and mutinous People, and several other Appellations of that kind; and were always afterwards harrassed by all Means whatsoever; several Instances of which, will appear to the Reader in the Sequel.

Our

Our late Retreat from that Confinement, to a *Land of Liberty*, puts it in our Power to ſpeak the Truth; and tho' our Endeavours are too late to relieve the Dead, the Dying, and thoſe many now diſperſed in all the Corners of his Majeſty's Dominions; yet they may be the Means of uſhering in Sympathy and Aſſiſtance to the Survivors, and to Multitudes of Widows and Orphans of the Deceas'd, from the Humane and Generous.

As our ſole Deſign is to give *a plain Narrative of the Eſtabliſhment and Progreſs of the Colony of* GEORGIA, *from it's Riſe to it's preſent Period*; we ſhall court no other Ornaments than thoſe of Truth and Perſpicuity; and ſhall endeavour to carry the Reader's Attention regularly, from the firſt to the laſt Motions we make mention of.

In the Year 1732, His Majeſty was pleaſed to erect, by his ROYAL CHARTER, into a ſeparate Province, diſtinct from *South-Carolina*, that Space of Land lying between the Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, under the Name of *GEORGIA*.

As this Gracious Charter is the Baſis and Foundation of all the Tranſactions relating to this Province, which have ſo much amus'd and perplex'd the World, and which our Endeavour is to ſet in a true Light; we cannot diſpenſe with inſerting the Charter at large, which we are confident for many Reaſons, will be acceptable to the Reader.

As the Charter is too long for the Magazine, and great Part of it, as is uſual in ſuch Writings, mere Matter of Form, we ſhall only give the Subſtance of it as follows.

'THE King being informed that many of his Subjects 'thro' Misfortunes were unable to maintain them-'ſelves at home, but would if they were able to tranſport 'themſelves, be glad to ſettle in *America*, where by culti-'vating the Land, they might gain a Subſiſtence, ſtreng-'then the Colonies, and encreaſe the Trade, Navigation 'and Wealth of the Realm; from this and other Motives, 'incorporates *Twenty* Perſons, and their Succeſſors, by the 'Name of *The Truſtees for Eſtabliſhing the Colony of* Georgia 'in *America*, enabling them to receive and hold Lands, *&c.* 'in *Great-Britain*, to the Value of 1000 *l. per Annum*,

'with

'with Goods and Chattles, for the better Settling and 'Supporting the Colony; appoints a Common Council 'and other Officers, and all holding Offices of Profit under 'the Corporation, are declared incapable of being elected 'Members of it. The Corporation is impower'd to take 'and collect Subſcriptions, and is obliged to account yearly 'before the Chancellor and other great Officers of the 'Realm: Seven Parts of Eight, of the Lands between the 'Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, and Weſterly to the '*South Seas* are granted to the Corporation for the Sup-'port of the Colony to be ſettled there, under the yearly 'Quit-Rent of 4 *s. per* 100 Acres to the Crown, free 'however from Rent for the firſt *ten* Years. The Cor-'poration is impowered to make Laws for the Govern-'ment of the Colony for the firſt 21 Years, to be in force 'after being approved by the King in Council; and alſo 'to erect Courts to continue for the ſame Term; and to 'tranſport to the ſaid Colony all that ſhall be willing to 'inhabit there, whether Subjects or Foreigners, who with 'their Poſterity ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of *Engliſh* 'Men. *Liberty of Conſcience* and a free Exerciſe of 'Religion is granted to all but *Papiſts*. The Corporation 'is impower'd to grant Lands (not more than 500 Acres 'to one Perſon) on ſuch Conditions as they think proper. 'No Grants to be made to any Member of the Corpora-'tion, or to any Perſon in Truſt for them. All Grants 'of Lands to be regiſtered; and a Militia to be eſtabliſhed 'for the Defence of the Colony: And after 21 Years 'ſuch Form of Government and Method of Making 'Laws ſhall be eſtabliſhed, as the Crown ſhall direct and 'appoint, agreeable to Law; and that all Officers civil 'and military ſhould thereafter be appointed by the 'Crown, *&c.*

The gracious Purpoſes and ample Privileges contain'd in the foregoing *Charter*, are ſo obvious to every Reader, that we need only ſay, they were ſuitable to a moſt gene-rous and human *Britiſh Monarch*; and had the Settlement of the Colony of *Georgia* been carried on conformable thereto, and no other Reſtrictions or Reſervations made, than what are therein mentioned; then would the Colo-ny at this Time have been in a flouriſhing Condition,

anſwerable to all thoſe glorious Ends that were propoſed and expected from it: But on the Contrary, Laws and Reſtrictions being made, ſuch as were never heard of in any *Britiſh Settlement*, the Colony is brought to the preſent melancholy Situation. But we ſhall ſay no more at preſent on this Head, than what Mr. *Oglethorpe* ſaid in Parliament relating to the *Charitable Corporation*, viz. * *The better the Deſign was, the more thoſe deſerve to be puniſhed who have diſappointed the Publick of Reaping the Benefits that might have accrued from it.*

Inhabitants of all Sorts, *Roman Catholicks* only excepted, from all Parts of the World, were invited to poſſeſs this *promiſed Land*; and large Sums of Money from the Parliament, as well as Contributions from private and publick Charity, were collected; the Country was laid out as an *Earthly Paradiſe*; the Soil far ſurpaſſing that of *England*; the Air healthy, always ſerene, pleaſant and temperate, never ſubject to exceſſive Heat or Cold, nor to ſudden Changes.

It was particularly ſet forth, and with a Shew of Reaſon enough, that this propoſed Settlement could not fail of ſucceeding, when the Nation was ſo *bountiful*; the King ſo *gracious*; † the Truſtees ſo *diſintereſted* and *honourable*, who had, for the Benefit of Mankind, given up that Eaſe and Indolence to which they were entitled by their Fortunes and the too prevalent Cuſtom of their Native Country, and withal, being able, by ſeeing the Miſtakes and Failures of other Colonies, both to avoid and rectify them; and laſtly, the univerſal Report of Mr. *Oglethorpe*'s matchleſs Humanity and Generoſity, who was to conduct the firſt Embarkation, and who was, in all Appearance, to undergo the greateſt Hardſhips, without any other View than to ſuccour the Diſtreſs'd; and deſpiſing Intereſt or Riches, was to venture his Life, his All, in eſtabliſhing the intended Settlement. Glorious Preſages of the future Happineſs of that Colony! Irreſiſtable Temptations to thoſe, whoſe Genius or Circumſtances led them to leave their Native Country!

* Vide London Magazine, *page* 379. † Vide a Pamphlet, entitled, *A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of* South-Carolina *and* Georgia.

No

No Wonder then, that great Numbers of poor Subjects, who lay under a Cloud of Misfortunes, embraced the Opportunity of once more taſting Liberty and Happineſs; that *Jews*, attracted by the Temptation of Inheritances, flock'd over; that *Germans*, oppreſs'd and diſſatisfied at Home, willingly join'd in the Adventure, ſome as Settlers and others as Servants to the Truſtees; and laſtly, that great Numbers of Gentlemen of ſome Stock and Fortune, willingly expended Part of the ſame, in purchaſing Servants, Tools, Commodities and other Neceſſaries, to intitle them to ſuch reſpective Proportions of Land, as the Truſtees had thought proper to determine, and ſuch Liberties and Properties as they had Reaſon to expect from his Majeſty's *moſt gracious Charter*: But how much they were all diſappointed, the Sequel will ſhew. The *Firſt* Thing that was done, was the Circumſcribing the Rights and Titles given by his Majeſty, and making many other various Reſtrictions, Services and Conditions, impoſſible for any human Perſon to perform; a few of which we ſhall here enumerate: In the firſt Place, there was an exceſſive *Quit-Rent* laid upon the Land, being a great Deal more than his Majeſty's Subjects in the other *Britiſh* Colonies pay, *viz.* 20*s. Sterling* for every 100 Acres, to be paid yearly; and if it, or any Part thereof, ſhould be behind and unpaid by the Space of *ſix* Calender Months next after any Day of Payment on which the ſame became due, then the Land was forfeited, and return'd to the Truſtees; as it likewiſe did upon Failure in any of the following Conditions, *viz.* 1000 Mulberry Trees always to be growing on every 100 Acres; No Partnerſhip or Company to be enter'd into for making Pot-Aſh; Not to aſſign or transfer the Land, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or any Eſtate or Intereſt in the ſame, for any Term of Years; Not to hire, keep, lodge, board or employ, within the Limits of the Province, any Black or Negro; and if the Perſon holding Land ſhould die without Iſſue Male, or his Heirs at any time ſhould die without Iſſue Male, in that Caſe likewiſe, the whole Land was forfeited, and reverted to the Truſtees; and if any Part or Parcel of any of the 500 Acre Tracts, ſhould remain not cultivated, clear'd, planted and improv'd after the Space of 18 Years, ſuch Part to return to the Truſtees.

Theſe were the chief Reſtrictions in all the Grants of Lands, which appear'd very hard even to Strangers, who had not yet felt them, and who were ignorant of the Climate and Nature of the Place; but when any one complained of the Hardſhips of them, to palliate the Matter, it was given out, that Negroes were entirely uſeleſs and unprofitable, Wine, Silk, Olives, Gardens and Manufactures for Women and Children, were the intended Improvements of the Colony; that the Reſtriction of the Rights of Lands were only temporary, to prevent the Bartering or Selling them by the unthinking People, at an Undervalue; and concerning the Want of Male Iſſue, it was aſſerted, that the Truſtees being duly petitioned, would grant Continuation of the Land to the eldeſt Daughter, if any, *&c.* upon their good * Behaviour: That the *Laws of England*, and the *Adminiſtration of Juſtice*, in the moſt impartial Manner, and moſt adapted to the Nature of *a free Britiſh Government*, ſhould be ever ſecur'd to the Inhabitants.

The Firſt of *February*, 1732-3, Mr. *Oglethorpe* arrived at *Georgia* with the firſt Imbarkation, conſiſting of *Forty* Families, making upwards of 100 Perſons, all brought over and ſupported at the Publick Charge. The *Firſt* Thing he did after he arrived in *Georgia*, was to make a kind of ſolemn Treaty with a Parcel of *fugitive Indians*, who had been formerly baniſhed their own Nation for ſome Crimes and Miſdemeanours they had committed, and who had, ſome Months before this, got Liberty from the Governor of *South-Carolina*, to ſettle there. || Some of theſe he afterwards carried Home with him under the Title of *Kings*, *&c.* and all of them have been ever ſince maintain'd at the Publick Charge, at vaſt Expence, when many poor *Chriſtians* were ſtarving in the Colony for Want of Bread; and we may ſafely affirm (and appeal to the Store-Books for the Truth of it) that a larger Sum of Money has been expended for the Support of thoſe *uſeleſs Vagrants*, than ever was laid out for the Encouragement of Silk, Wine, or any other Manufacture in the Colony.

Secondly,

* How precarious muſt this Security be to ſuch unfortunate Perſons, when their Behaviour muſt be judged of by Information and Repreſentation? || They built a ſmall Number of Huts on a Bluff called *Yamaccraw*. *Savannah* now ſtands on the ſame Bluff.

Secondly, he prohibited the Importation of Rum, under Pretence, that it was deſtructive to the Conſtitution, and an Incentive to Debauchery and Idleneſs; However ſpecious theſe Pretences might ſeem, a little Experience ſoon convinced us, that this Reſtriction was directly oppoſite to the Well-being of the Colony: For in the firſt Place, we were cut off from the moſt immediate and probable Way of exporting our Timber (the only poor Proſpect of Export that we could ever flatter ourſelves with) to the *Sugar Iſlands*, Rum being the principal Return they make: In the ſecond Place, the Experience of all the Inhabitants of *America*, will prove the Neceſſity of qualifying Water with ſome Spirit, (and it is very certain, that no Province in *America* yields Water that ſuch a Qualification is more neceſſary to than *Carolina* and *Georgia*) and the Uſefulneſs of this Experiment has been ſufficiently evident to all the Inhabitants of *Georgia* who could procure it, and uſe it with Moderation: A third Reaſon which made this Reſtriction very hurtful to the Colony, was, That tho' the Laws were in force againſt it, (which put it in the Power of the Magiſtrates to lay Hardſhips upon every Perſon who might be otherwiſe under their Reſentment) yet great Quantities were imported,* only with this Difference, that in Place of Barter and Exchange, the Ready Money was drain'd from the Inhabitants: And likewiſe, as it is the Nature of *Mankind* in general, and of the *common Sort* in particular; more eagerly to deſire, and more immoderately to uſe, thoſe Things which are moſt reſtrain'd from them; ſuch was the Caſe with Reſpect to Rum in *Georgia*.

The *Third* Thing he did, was regularly to ſet out to each Freeholder in *Savannah*, Lots of Fifty Acres, in three diſtinct Diviſions, *viz.* The 8th Part of one Acre for a Houſe and Garden in the Town; Four Acres and ſeven 8ths at a ſmall Diſtance from Town; and Forty-five Acres at a conſiderable Remove from thence. No Regard was had to the Quality of the Ground in the Diviſions, ſo that ſome were altogether Pine Barren, and ſome Swamp and Moraſs, far ſurpaſſing the Strength and Ability of the Planter: And indeed, what could be done,

* *Viz.* From *Carolina* and *New-England*, who would take Money only.

at any Rate, with such small Parcels of Land separate from one another: These Lots were likewise shaped in long pointed Triangles, which considerably increas'd the Extent of Inclosure, and rendered great Part of each Lot entirely useless. But these and many other Hardships were scarcely felt by the few People that came there, so long as Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid, which was about Fifteen Months; They work'd hard indeed, in building some Houses in Town; but then they labour'd in common, and were likewise assisted by Negroes from *Carolina*, who did the heaviest Work: But at * Mr. *Oglethorpe's* going to *England*, the growing Fame of the Colony was thereby greatly increased, so that, as it has been before observ'd, People in abundance, from all Parts of the World, flock'd to *Georgia*. Then they began to consider and endeavour, every one according to his Genius and Abilities, how they might best subsist themselves. Some, with great Labour and Expence, effayed the Making of † Tarr: This, as it is well known to the Trustees, never quitted Costs: Others tried to make Plank and Saw Boards: which, by the great Price they were obliged to sell them at, by Reason of the great Expence of white Servants, was the chief Means of ruining those who thought to procure a Living by their Buildings in Town; for Boards of all Kinds, could always be bought in *Carolina* for half the Price that they were able to sell them at: but few were capable to commission them from thence, and those who were so, were prevented from doing it, upon Pretence of discouraging the Labour of white People in *Georgia*. Those who had Numbers of white Servants and Tracts of Land in the Country, went upon the Planting of Corn, Pease, Potatoes, &c. and the Charge of these who succeeded the best, so far exceeded the Value of the Produce, that it would have

* Before he departed, a Vessel with about twenty Families of *Jews* arrived, all of whom had Lots assigned them; and likewise a Vessel with forty transported *Irish* Convicts, whom he purchased, altho' they had been before refused at *Jamaica*, and who afterwards occasion'd continual Disturbances in the Colony. † Mr. *Causton*, the Trustees Store-keeper, mostly at their Charge, made a Tarr Kiln, which turned out to no Advantage.

Saved

ſaved three fourths to have bought all from the *Carolina* Market. The Falling of Timber was a Taſk very unequal to the Strength and Conſtitution of white Servants; and the Hoeing the Ground, they being expoſed to the ſultry Heat of the Sun, inſupportable; and it is well known, that this Labour is one of the hardeſt upon the Negroes, even tho their Conſtitutions are much ſtronger than white People, and the Heat no Way diſagreeable nor hurtful to them; but in us it created *inflammatory Fevers* of various kinds both *continued* and *intermittent*; *waſting* and *tormenting Fluxes*, moſt *excruciating Cholicks* and *Dry-Belly-Achs*; *Tremors*, *Vertigoes*, *Paſſies*, and a long Train of *painful* and *lingering nervous Diſtempers*; which brought on to many a Ceſſation both from Work and Life; eſpecially as (*bad*) Water without any Qualification was the chief Drink, and Salt Meat the only Proviſions that could be had or afforded: And ſo general were theſe Diſorders, that during the hot Seaſon, which laſts from *March* to *October*, hardly one Half of the Servants and working People, were ever able to do their Maſters or themſelves the leaſt Service; and the yearly Sickneſs of each Servant, generally ſpeaking, coſt his Maſter as much as would have maintained a Negro for *four* Years. Theſe Things were repreſented to the Truſtees in Summer 1735, in a Petition for the Uſe of Negroes, ſigned by about Seventeen of the better Sort of People in *Savannah*; In this Petition there was alſo ſet forth the great Diſproportion betwixt the Maintenance and Cloathing of white Servants and Negroes. This Petition was carried to *England* and preſented to the Truſtees, by Mr. *Hugh Stirling*, an experienced Planter in the Colony; but no Regard was had to it, or to what he could ſay, and great Reſentment was even ſhewn to Mr. *Thompſon*, the Maſter of the Veſſel in which it went.

Whilſt we labour'd under theſe Difficulties in ſupporting ourſelves, our *Civil Liberties* received a more *terrible* Shock: For, inſtead of ſuch a free Government as we had Reaſon to expect, and of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country, a * *Dictator*, (under the Title of *Bailiff* and *Store-keeper*) was appointed, and left by Mr. *Oglethorpe*

* Mr. Thomas Causton.

Oglethorpe at his Departure, which was in *April*, 1734, whoſe Will and Pleaſure were the only Laws in *Georgia*: In regard to this Magiſtrate, the others were entirely nominal, and in a Manner but Cyphers: Sometimes he would ask in Publick their Opinion, in order to have the Pleaſure of ſhowing his Power by contradicting them: He would often threaten Juries, and eſpecially when their Verdicts did not agree with his Inclination or Humour. And in order the more fully to eſtabliſh his abſolute Authority, the Store and Diſpoſal of the Proviſions, Money, and publick Places of Truſt, were committed to him; by which Alteration in his State and Circumſtances, he became in a Manner infatuated, being before That a Perſon of no Subſtance or Character, having come over with Mr. *Oglethorpe* amongſt the firſt Forty, and left *England* upon account of ſomething committed by him concerning his Majeſty's Duties: However, he was fit enough for a great many Purpoſes, being a Perſon naturally proud, covetous, cunning and deceitful, and would bring his Deſigns about by all poſſible Ways and Means.

As his *Power* increas'd, ſo did his *Pride*, *Haughtineſs* and *Cruelty*; inſomuch that he cauſed *eight* Free-holders with an Officer, to attend at the Door of the Court, every Day it ſat, with their Guns and Bayonets; and they were commanded, by his Orders, to *Reſt their Firelocks* as ſoon as he appeared; which made People in ſome Manner afraid to ſpeak their Minds, or Juries to act as their Conſciences directed them. He was ſeldom or never uncovered on the Bench, not even when an Oath was adminiſtred; and being perfectly intoxicated with Power and Pride, he threatned every Perſon without Diſtinction, Rich and Poor, Strangers and Inhabitants, who in the leaſt oppoſed his arbitrary Proceedings, or claim'd their juſt Rights and Privileges, with the Stocks, Whipping-Poſt and Logg-houſe, and many Times put thoſe Threatnings in Execution; ſo that the *Georgia* Stocks, Whipping-Poſt and Logg Houſe, ſoon were famous in *Carolina*, and every where elſe in *America*, where the Name of the Province was heard of; and the very Thoughts of coming to the Colony became a Terror to People's Minds. And now the Province of *Carolina*, who had, in private and publick

publick Donations, given us upwards of 1300 *l. Sterling*, ſeeing theſe Things, and how the Publick Money was thrown away, began to deſpiſe the Colony, and out of a Regard to the Wellfare of their Fellow-Creatures, perſuaded every Body they could from ſettling in it. That this abſolute Power might be exerciſed without the leaſt Interruption, the other Magiſtrates were ſuch, that they either were unable or incapable to oppoſe it: It's true, in *December* 1734, Mr. *Cauſton* met with a little Interruption; for the Truſtees then ſent over to *Savannah* one Mr. *Gordon*, as Chief Magiſtrate, who being a Perſon of a very winning Behaviour, affable and fluent in Speech, ſoon got the Good-Will of every Body, and a great many of the People laid their Grievances and Hardſhips open to him, which ſeem'd a little to eclipſe Mr. *Cauſton*; but he ſoon found out an Expedient to remove this Adverſary, *viz.* by refuſing him Proviſions from the Store, which in a little Time rendered him incapable to ſupport himſelf and Family, whereby he was obliged, after about ſix Weeks ſtay, to leave the Place, *in order*, as he ſaid, *to repreſent our Grievances to the Truſtees*, and ſoon after returned to *London*; but he did not perform his Promiſe, for what Reaſon we ſha'n't pretend to determine; and ſome Time thereafter he either reſigned or was diſmiſſed from his Office of Firſt-Bailiff, and Mr. *Cauſton* was appointed in his Stead. As to Mr. *Henry Parker*, who was appointed Third Bailiff when Mr. *Gordon* came over, he was, in the *firſt* Place, a Man who had nothing to ſupport himſelf and large Family but his Day-Labour, which was Sawing, and conſequently as ſoon as his Time was otherwiſe employed, he muſt be entirely dependant on the Store for his Subſiſtence: In the *ſecond* Place, he was a Man of no Education; ſo that Mr. *Cauſton* ſoon moulded him to his own liking, and infuſed into him what Notions he pleaſed: *Thirdly*, he was and is an abſolute Slave to Liquor, and he who plies him moſt with it (which *Cauſton* always took Care to do, and whoſe Example has been ſince followed by his Succeſſor *Jones*) has him, right or wrong, on his Side. As to Mr. *Chriſtie* the Recorder, he was eaſily over-ruled by the other two; and the ſame Practice was always continued; for he who was appointed Third Bailiff after

after *Gordon*'s Diſmiſſion or Reſignation, was one *Darn*, nigh 70 Years of Age, crazed both in Body and Mind, who died not long after his Appointment; and his Succeſſor *R. Gilbert* could neither read nor write; ſo that *Cauſton* had never, after *Gordon*'s Departure, any Oppoſition made by the other Magiſtrates to his arbitrary Proceedings. If we ſhould allow ourſelves to enter into a Detail of the particular Inſtances of ſuch Proceedings, we ſhould exceed much our propoſed Bounds: We ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to *two* only, which may ſerve as a Specimen of the many others. *One* is, that of Capt. *Joſeph Watſon*: This Perſon having incurred Mr. *Cauſton*'s Diſpleaſure, was indicted for ſtirring up Animoſities in the Minds of the *Indians*, *&c.* tending to the Ruin and Subverſion of the Colony. Upon his Trial the Jury in their Verdict found him only guilty of ſome unguarded Expreſſions, (altho' twice returned and hectored by Mr. *Cauſton*, who acted both as Witneſs and Judge in the Matter) and verbally recommended him by their Fore-man to the Mercy of the Court, imagining or ſuppoſing he might be lunatick; (however, as it afterwards appeared, it was repreſented to the Truſtees that the Jury found him guilty of *Lunacy* in their Verdict) whereupon he was immediately confined by Mr. *Cauſton* (altho' ſufficient Bail was offered) and kept Priſoner near *three* Years, without any Sentence. But as we are informed this Affair now lies before a proper Judicature, we ſhall ſay no more of it.

The *other* Inſtance is that of Mr. *Odingſell*, who was an Inhabitant of *Carolina*, and had been a great Benefactor to the infant Colony of *Georgia*, having given ſeveral Head of Cattle and other valuable Contributions, towards the promoting it. This Perſon having come to *Savannah* to ſee how the Colony ſucceeded, after he had been there a few Days, being abroad ſome Time after it was Night, as he was going to his Lodgings was taken up in the Street for a Stroller, carried to the Guard-Houſe, and threatned with the Stocks and Whipping-Poſt; the Terror and Fright of which (he being a mild and peaceable Man) threw him into a high Fever with a ſtrong Delirium, crying out to every Perſon who came near him, *that they were come to carry him to the Whipping-Poſt*; and after lying

lying 2 or 3 Days in this diſtracted Condition, he was carried aboard his Boat in order to be ſent Home, and died in the Way ſomewhere about *Dawfuskee* Sound.

[*To be continued*]

Continuation of Mr. Garden's *Six Letters.*

LETTER IV.

To the Reverend Mr. Whitefield.

SIR,

AS you ſeem reſolved to ſtick to your very edifying Motto, *Anſwer him not a Word*; it is neither for your Sake nor my own, that I trouble you with this 4*th* Letter, but for ſuch Reaſons as may in due Time be aſſign'd.

I have now before me an *anonymous* Pamphlet, entitled, *The Caſe between Mr.* Whitefield *and Dr.* Stebbing *ſtated, &c.* containing, or deſign'd to contain, the *entire Syſtem* of the *Methodiſt* Doctrine of *Regeneration.* Whether you approve of all and every Thing it contains, I preſume not to know; but to me it appears as elaborate a Piece of *dogmatical* Theology, as any produc'd in the *Oliverian* Age, and calculated not to edify, but to puzzle and amuſe the Minds of the Populace, or common Readers.

Touching the *Foundation* of this goodly Structure, either the Author muſt beg the Queſtion, of the *Propagation of Souls*, or his *Propoſitions* are mere Amuſements.

Either he muſt take for granted, that *Adam* begat the Souls, as well as Bodies of his immediate Poſterity, or who can underſtand the *Second* Propoſition? *viz.* 'Had *Adam* continued in his happy State, he ſhould 'have *tranſmitted* to his Poſterity; *by the Laws of Gene-* 'ration, that Image of God in which he was made.' Conſiſting chiefly (Prop. 1ſt.) 'In the Indowments of 'the Soul, *viz Knowledge, Innocence, Righteouſneſs* and '*Holineſs.*' Can the Indowments or Qualities of any Thing be tranſmitted to another by *any Laws of Generation*, without the Subſtance? The Author dare not ſay they can; and if they cannot, then how could *Adam* tranſmit

tranſmit the *Endowments* and Qualities of *Knowledge, Innocence, Righteouſneſs and Holineſs* to the *Souls* of his Poſterity, *by the Laws of Generation*, without tranſmitting the Subſtance alſo?

Again, either the *Author* muſt take the ſame Principle for granted, or to what End or Purpoſe *Prop.* vii. and its Comment?

If his Meaning indeed be, that as every animal Creature, *by the Laws of Generation*, begets its like; the Toad, the Viper, the Tyger, *&c.* begets Toads, Vipers, Tygers, *&c.* So the animal Part or Bodies of our firſt Parents being degenerate, corrupt and mortal, the animal Part or Bodies of their Poſterity, which alone they could beget, muſt therefore, *by the Laws of Generation*, be degenerate, corrupt and mortal alſo: If this, I ſay, be his Meaning, who will ever diſpute the Truth of the Propoſition? Nay, who will not moreover readily grant, that *the corruptible Body preſſeth down the Soul*, and often too eaſily beſets and draws it off, from heavenly and ſpiritual to earthly and carnal Things? But then, alas! what other End or Purpoſe will all this be of, to the Authors Scheme of *Regeneration*, than to deſtroy it? This Scheme abſolutely requires the poſitive *innate* Degeneracy and Corruption of the Soul for its Foundation. And as the *Author* muſt plainly ſee, that this Degeneracy and Corruption tranſmitted from *Adam* by *the Laws of Generation*, muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe the *Propagation of Souls*; it is evident to me, that rather than touch this Point, or expreſsly beg the Queſtion, he choſe to lay its Foundation in Darkneſs, and to hide its Weakneſs under general and ambiguous Phraſes, and eſpecially the Word *Nature*; to the no ſmall Puzzle and Perplexity of common Readers.

It is true, Mention is once made of a Covenant *Adam* was under, his being *the Repreſentative Head*, and of the *Imputation of his Sin*; but as theſe, the Author owns, *lay out of his Way*, that is, anſwered not to his Corruption Scheme, they are once, I ſay, as 'twere, compell'd to make a ſort of excentrick Appearance, and we hear no more of them.

But to have done with this Head: Every Body can eaſily conceive, as *Adam* was the *Root*, from which ſprang the

the animal Part or Bodies of his Children, that the animal Part or Bodies of his Children muſt therefore, *by the Laws of Generation*, partake of the Nature and Qualities of that *Root*, whether they were good or evil; but how their Souls, if they ſprung *not from that Root*, muſt partake of its Nature and Qualities, *by any Laws of Generation*, I believe a *Methodiſt* only can conceive.

The Populace have been ſtrangely amuſed of late with the *Doctrine of Regeneration*, as a ſudden, inſtantaneous Work (Act) of *the Holy Spirit*, and in which the Subjects are *entirely paſſive*. But this *Author*, tho' he ſtill *dogmatically* inſiſts on ſome *certain critical Act* in the Caſe, yet has a whole Chap. (*4th*) concerning the *Manner*, *Means* and *Steps*, by which this Work is wrought by the Spirit of God in the Hearts of his People. I'm afraid that in this *Chap.* he has departed from *the ancient Teſtimony*, and advanced ſeveral Things, which natural Men may take *for Inconſiſtencies and Contradictions.*

Pag. 52, 53. I find the following remarkable Paſſages: *In all his Ways towards us, and eſpecially in the Work of Regeneration and Converſion, God deals with us as reaſonable Creatures, however weak, degenerate or corrupt; and always acts in a Way agreeable to our rational Powers; this the Precepts, Admonitions, Promiſes, Counſels and Invitations, &c. of the Word, do clearly demonſtrate.*

How from the Bottom of my Heart do I wiſh, that this honeſt and inſtructive Paſſage ſtood in *Golden Capitals*, at the Head of every Page, throughout the whole Performance; with [*Regeneration is the whole and ſole Work of God, in which we are entirely paſſive*] inſerted between Hooks in the very Center of it; to expoſe the Contradiction in direct View, and guard the Judgment of the unwary Reader! The Author goes on, 'Theſe (that is, *Precepts*, '*Admonitions*, *Promiſes*, *&c.* of the Word) all ſuppoſe 'that we are either capable of doing ſomething or other in 'a Way of Duty; or, at leaſt, of being *excited*, *diſpoſed* 'and *enabled* to hear, underſtand, and do what is required. 'Tho' we have loſt our Innocence, Righteouſneſs and 'Holineſs, we have not loſt our Faculties and Powers. 'We are not Stocks and Stones, and mere Machines; 'but, intelligent Agents: And tho' we cannot, in our

'natural State, know the Things of the Spirit of God, as 'we ſhould, and as we muſt, if we would be ſaved; yet 'many Things we ſtill know of our Maker, and his Will; 'yea, and many Things we can alſo do. In our Reno- 'vation, God reſtores what we have loſt, but does it by 'working upon what remains. He calls and excites us, 'to the Exerciſe of our rational Faculties, and at the 'ſame Time cures the Diſorders of them, and frames 'them in ſome Meaſure, for what he enjoins. He com- 'mands us, for Example, to hear and read his Word with 'Reverence and Serioufneſs; and in our obeying, as we 'can, and hearing it with that Reverence, we would do 'any Thing of Moment, he makes us to underſtand it. 'He commands us to mix Faith with our Hearing; and 'in our receiving it, with that Faith which we may 'have, he confirms our Aſſent to it. He ſaith, *Awake 'thou that ſleepeſt, and ariſe from the Dead, &c.* and when 'we humble our ſelves under a deep Senſe of our utter 'Inability, and heartily pray for Almighty quickning 'Grace, he by the Power of his Spirit, working with the 'Word, thoroughly awakens us, and raiſes us from the 'Dead. He commands Sinners to ceaſe to do Evil; and 'in their ſincere Care to comply, he many Ways aſſiſts 'them. And, to learn to do well; and in their ſetting 'about this Work, in earneſt, he by the Word both diſpoſes 'them farther, and enables them alſo.' Now if all this be *Methodiſm*, I ſubſcribe to it Heart and Hand; only with this Difference from the *Author*, that I muſt inſiſt on *theſe*, not as *previous Diſpoſitions only*, to the Work of *Regeneration*; but in Reality the Work a Doing, and part of it actually done. For according to his own Deſcription of *Regeneration*, it conſiſts, 'In the *checking*, 'weakning, and *in part ſubduing* our Natural Depravity 'and Corruption; and *the reſtoring* in ſome Meaſure, 'that *Image of God*, which *Adam* loſt by his Fall.' But if the Work of Regeneration conſiſts in theſe, then I muſt inſiſt, that it is not a *ſole, critical or inſtantaneous*, but a *gradual co operating* Work of the *Holy Spirit*; commencing at *Baptiſm*, and gradually advancing throughout the whole Courſe of Chriſtian Life, including all the Steps or Degrees of Faith, Repentance, renewed Diſpoſitions of the

the Mind, and Habits of Obedience, 'till we arrive at *the Meaſure of the Stature of the Fulneſs of Chriſt*; that is, to ſuch a Degree of Chriſtian Perfection, as is attainable here; that which is abſolute, being only attainable at the Reſurrection hereafter. In a Word, I muſt inſiſt, that according to the *Scriptures*, *the whole Oeconomy of Grace* is, an *Oeconomy of* Co-Operation, where the Subject is capable; and therefore, that the above cited Particulars are not only preparative, or previous Diſpoſitions to Regeneration; but the Work actually a Doing, and part of it actually done.

This, in the Judgment of the Chriſtian Church in all Ages, is the plain Doctrine of the Scripture, and therefore the Paſſage next following, contains *a Contradiction* to the above-cited Paſſage, and a manifeſtly falſe Aſſertion, *viz.* 'We are never commanded to *regenerate our ſelves*, or *beget* 'ourſelves again; that is God's Work, *his wholly and* 'ſolely.' But are we indeed never commanded *to regenerate or beget ourſelves again*; tho' not in the very Words, (for the Word *Regenerate* occurs not once in the whole *Engliſh* Bible) yet not in this *Author*'s own Senſe or Meaning of them? Are we never commanded *to check, weaken, or in part ſubdue our natural Depravity and Corruption, and to improve ourſelves in Knowledge, Righteouſneſs and Holineſs?* Or are not theſe the Purport of all *the Divine Commands?* Are we never commanded, *to purge out the old Leaven, that we may be a new Lump? To put off the Old Man, and to put on the New? To crucify the Fleſh with the Affections and Luſts? To mortify our Members which are upon Earth?* Are we never commanded to *cleanſe ourſelves from all Filthineſs both of the Fleſh and Spirit, perfecting Holineſs in the Fear of God? To cleanſe our Hands and purify our Hearts? &c.* And can theſe, or any like Commands, be underſtood to import any more, than our doing ſuch Part of theſe Things as we are able, or that the main or principal part is not the Work of the Holy Spirit, without whoſe *co-operating* Aids and Graces, we can do Nothing? Nay, but ſays the *Author*, this (Regeneration) is *God's Work*, his wholly and ſolely; and in which we are *entirely paſſive*. Are theſe the Words of him who juſt before had ſaid, *That in all his Ways, and eſpecially in the Work of*

Regeneration, God deals with us as reasonable Creatures, not as with Stocks or Stones, or mere Machines, but intelligent Beings? And a few Lines after says, *That in the whole Work of Grace, God treats us as reasonable Creatures, and in a Way congruous to our rational Powers?* Away with such confused and contradictory Gibberish!

But our *Author*'s Eyes being fitted only for *Methodist* Light, he is over with it again, *pag.* 60, 61. *Taking it for granted, that the Holy Spirit is the Almighty Worker of our Regeneration, in which we are entirely passive; we may observe, that ordinarily there are certain Works which are previous, preparative, and some Way dispose to it. Several Things are required of us in a Way of Duty; which all Men may in some Measure comply with, if not by their own natural Abilities, yet through the Assistance of that common Grace, which is in some Degree, given to all the Hearers of the Gospel,* viz. *That we seriously read, and carefully attend to all the Dispensations of the Word; that we frequently think of our Ways, consider our State and Frame, and be much in Prayer for the Holy Spirit to enlighten, renew and sanctify us, &c. Nor has any Man any Reason to expect any such invaluable Blessing, who is either utterly negligent of, or only superficial in the Performance of them. Commonly also in the serious Attention of the Soul, to these Duties, the Holy Ghost much enlightens the Mind, awakens the Conscience, convinces of Sin, fills with Grief, and Shame, and Fear, excites to Confession, Prayer and Humiliation, and frequently works strongly upon, and produceth a mighty Change, not only in the outward Life, but inward Affections.* Now if Regeneration consists in *checking, weakning and in part subduing our natural Depravity and Corruption, &c.* must not this Author allow the above Particulars, especially *the mighty Change*, both of the outward Life and inward Affections, to be not only a previous disposing to, but the real Work of *Regeneration* a doing, and part of it actually done? But no such Thing. *Tho' none of these* (insists he) *nor all of them together be Regeneration, yea, tho' all of them may be wrought, and that in a high Degree, in those who are never born of the Spirit, &c.* Is it not plain, that he here shifts the *Idea* of the Word *Regeneration*, and instead of meaning by it the

the gradual and progreſſive Work of *checking, weakning, ſubduing, &c.* he annexes it to the *Idea* of an immediate *critical Act*; or the natural Depravity or Corruption *actually* checked, weakened and ſubdued, *&c.* the ſame which other Chriſtian Writers or Divines call *the higheſt Degree of Chriſtian Perfection*, which thro' *a Growth in Grace*, is attainable here, if not that, which none ſhall attain to, till the Reſurrection hereafter.

But above all (*Sir*) what I chiefly deſign to obſerve to you is, that either this *Author* muſt be in a very great Error, or your ſelf; either his Doctrine muſt be falſe, or your own.

This *Author* aſſerts, *That ſeveral Things are required of us in a Way of Duty, which all Men may in ſome Meaſure comply with, if not by their own natural Abilities, yet thro' the Aſſiſtance of that common Grace given to all the Hearers of the Goſpel*, viz. *that we ſeriouſly read and attend to all the Diſpenſations of the Word, frequently think of our Ways, conſider our State, and be much in Prayer, &c.*

Now, if according to this *Author* theſe Works or Duties, *viz.* ſerious Reading, careful Attention to all the Diſpenſations of the Word, frequent Meditation, and diligent Prayer, *&c.* if all theſe Works or Duties (and which, thro' common Grace given to all Goſpel Hearers, we are able to perform) be required of us as Means naturally diſpoſing to the Work of Regeneration, and without which no one has Reaſon to expect that Bleſſing; then of neceſſary Conſequence they muſt be required to *Juſtification* alſo, which in the Order of Nature, according to this *Author*, cannot precede *Regeneration*, but follow after it; but if theſe Works or Duties be required to our *Juſtification*, then what becomes of your remarkable *Antinomian* Challenge, *Who dares aſſert that we are not juſtified in the Sight of God, merely by an Act of Faith in* Jeſus Chriſt, *without any Regard to Works, paſt, preſent or to come?* (*Jour. cont. p.* 108. *Edit. Phil.*)

Again, theſe Works or Duties, which God thus requires the Performance of, as Means materially diſpoſing for *Regeneration*, when thro' common Grace performed, are they acceptable to God or not? If you ſay they are not, you ſay, That the Performance of God's

own Commands are not acceptable to him: If you ſay they are, you contradict your own expreſs Doctrine, (Ser. *What think ye of Chriſt, p.* 18.) 'Our Perſons muſt be 'juſtified before our Performances can be accepted.'

I have no Intention to wade thro' the *Farrago* of the Pamphlet, which I believe no one breathing will ever be idle enough to do: But if you'll pleaſe to ſatisfy theſe few Exceptions I have offered upon it, you'll much oblige,

Charleſtown, *Sir, your very humble Servant,*
April 15. 1740. ALEX. GARDEN.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled, An Anſwer to the Rev. Mr. *Garden*'s three firſt Letters to the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*. With an Appendix concerning Mr. *Garden*'s Treatment of Mr. *Whitefield*, &c. *Printed and Sold by* S. Kneeland & T. Green *in* Boſton, 1741, *containing* 60 *Pages.* 12*mo.*

Remarks on Mr. Garden's *Firſt Letter.*

THE *Firſt* conſiſts chiefly of an Endeavour to prove Mr. *Whitefield* guilty of a Self-Contradiction, founded upon what he ſaith in his Sermon entitled, *What think ye of Chriſt*, pag. 18, *viz.* 'Obſerve my Dear Brethren 'the Words of the Article, Good Works are the Fruits of 'Faith, *and follow after Juſtification.* How then can they '*precede*, or be any ways the Cauſe of it? No; our Perſons 'muſt be juſtified before our Performances are *accepted.*' Upon which Mr. *Garden* obſerves, that Mr. *Whitefield* hath explain'd this Article into a Contradiction to his own Doctrine, ſince he hath taught, *that a true Faith neceſſarily preceeds Juſtification*; and the latter part of the Article ſaith, *that Good Works do neceſſarily ſpring out of a true and lively Faith.* From both which Mr. *Garden* thinks it will follow, that Good Words do in fact go *before Juſtification.* The Argument is all contained in theſe Words, *viz.* 'Now if Good Works do neceſſarily ſpring out of a true and lively Faith; and a true and lively Faith neceſſarily preceeds Juſtification, the Conſequence will be, that *Good Works do not only follow after Juſtification, but preceed it alſo.*

This

This he assures us is a plain Consequence. But I am apt to think it is a plain Consequence to none, who have not that *Scotch Second-Sight* he speaks of; *i. e.* an Ability of seeing that which is not. Indeed if Mr. *Whitefield* had said, that *Faith necessarily precedes Justification* any *space* of *Time, tho' ever so small*, he would have owned in Effect that Good Works *go before Justification as well as follow it*; and Mr. *Commissary* might have sung *Te Deum* with a much better *Grace* than he doth at present. The whole turns upon this single Point: If Mr. *Whitefield* hath said, that Faith precedes Justification any real space of Time, *Actum est*; he must fall before his Adversary. But if he doth not hold this Thing, the Commissary triumphs without any Victory.

Now what Mr. *Whitefield* holds, as to Faith's preceeding Justification, this Reverend Gentlemen tells us himself. (*See Mag. pag.* 309.) 'That some few, who disturb, insult and 'abuse their Neighbours for differing from them (meaning Mr. *Whitefield* and others) suppose that *Faith and* '*Justification are co-existent.*' and *that there is no space between the first Act of a justifying Faith and Justification for Good Works to be exerted in.* That is in other Words, that Faith *preceeds* Justification, not in time, but only in the order of *Conception*. Well then, this being Mr. *Whitefield*'s Idea *of Faith's preceeding Justification*, (his Enemy himself being Judge) wherein doth it appear that he hath explained the Article into a *Contradiction to himself?* Doth it follow that because he holds *Faith and Justification to be co-existent* that therefore they are *not co-existent*; that because he supposes there is no room for Good Works to be exerted in between them, that therefore he supposes there is some room for them? If these are no Consequences, then Mr. *Garden* is no Conqueror. How naturally might his own Words be returned to him again! *Away with such confused and contradictory Gibberish!*

Surely this Man of Logick, when he comes to see there was no *Knot* at all, will *wish he had been asleep when he challenged Mr.* Whitefield *to untie it if he could*; and be heartily *asham'd of this same confident boasting*.

Remarks

Remarks on Mr. Garden's *Second Letter.*

MR. *Whitefield* having given this *Gentleman* to underſtand, that *he* was too warm for a Diſpute; and deſir'd him to peruſe the Sermon again, and confute it in *Print* if he could. He anſwers in his Second Letter, 'That he is free from Warmth, and not willing to be put 'off in a Matter which was of ſo much Importance to 'his own Soul, and the Souls of his People:' and therefore tells him what 'he hath firmly believed, and taught 'his People, beſeeching him, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, 'to reſtore him, if *therein* he hath departed from the 'Goſpel, and the Articles of his own Church.'

What he firmly believes and hath always taught his People, he ſaith, is this, 'That Good Works do as neceſſarily 'ſpring from a true and lively Faith, whether before or 'after Juſtification, as Light and Heat do the Sun.' It is well worth the while to enquire here what he means by a *true* and *lively Faith.* And this he tells us very honeſtly *(See Mag. p.* 301.*) That it is a Faith actually producing Good Works.* This then being the ſettled Meaning of a true and lively Faith, if we conſider aright, we ſhall find that the Amouut of what he uſhers in with ſo much Solemnity, is only this, *viz.* That he always *firmly* believed, and taught his Hearers, that *Good Works always ſpring from the Faith that produceth Good Works*; or to be plainer ſtill, That the Faith *which produceth* Good Works *produceth* Good Works; than which it is impoſſible any thing ſhould be *more Orthodox*, or *leſs Inſtructive.* 'Tis needleſs for him to deſire to be ſet more right in this Matter: Nay, as he hath always taught his Hearers this Doctrine, ſo let him teach it to them ſtill; for tho' it will do them no manner of Good, it may do them *leſs* Harm, than other Doctrines they might hear in Lieu of it. Mr. *Garden*, to do him Juſtice, did not attain to this unlucky Expreſſion *proprie marte.* It ſeems rather to be a Form of Words, *venerable* for *Antiquity*; their very *Giants in Divinity* ſpeak the ſame Things, and feed their People with the ſame *wholſome* but not very *nouriſhing Food.*

The good *Commiſſary* goes on in Continuation of the Sentence; Or *that as the Body without the Soul is dead, ſo Faith*

Faith without Works, whether before or after Justification, is dead also. In which Words he makes no Declaration of his Idea of Faith in Man's *Justification*, since he only sets down a Scriptural Passage, without explaining it; which he knows his Adversaries maintain to be *their* Belief, as well as he that 'tis *his*.

This is just as if an *Arian* or *Socinian* should say, that he firmly believed and had always taught his Hearers, that *Jesus Christ is the Son of God*; and without explaining himself further, desires to be set right, if in this he hath asserted any thing contrary to the Scriptures. Would not Mr. *Garden* himself think such an *Arian* or *Socinian*, had said *Nothing* in all this, and therefore deserved no Notice. And yet this is exactly his own Case, in saying that he believes with St. *James*, that Faith *without Works is dead*, and desiring to be restored, if he hath said amiss. Upon the whole, I have often heard of some who have a Talent of saying a great deal in a little; of others, whose Talent is to say a little in a great deal; and with these I incline to rank Mr. *Garden*, tho' some critical Readers may be apt to thrust him down to a third Class; alledging that thro' this whole Epistle he hath said just Nothing at all.

Quid tulit hic tanto dignum promissor hiatu!
Parturiunt montes, &c.

(Remarks on the 3d Letter will be inserted in our next.)

New-England Weekly-Journal. *Numb.* 734.

Answer to some Particulars of the Remarks on Mr. Whitefield's New-England *Journal.*

THIS Town having been lately amus'd with some Remarks on Mr. *Whitefield*'s Account of the College, in his Journal; and the Remarker having confidently asserted many Things contrary to known Matters of Fact; the Regard I have for Truth obliges me to open them to the World; lest, notwithstanding the great Inconsistency notoriously manifest in this Production of his, any Persons unacquainted with the College, may, by depending on the Author's pretended Knowledge and Veracity, be led into a wrong Judgment.

As

As to the Remarker's Preamble and firſt following Paragraph, I ſhall only obſerve, that tho' the Author in the firſt Line of the Preamble aſſerts, *He is a true and hearty Lover of Mr. Whitefield*; yet in the very next Sentences he could not help bewraying the contrary. For towards the End of the Preamble he declares that Mr. *Whitefield*'s Account is *Partial*; and leſt this Imputation ſhould not ſtick with the Reader, he repeats the ſame in the firſt following Paragraph. Now *Partiality* is accounted by all Men an odious Character. And yet the Remarker gives not a ſingle Inſtance of Mr. *Whitefield*'s Partiality; unleſs his not mentioning the two Profeſſors and the Hebrew Inſtructor be one; which Mr. *Whitefield* might never have been informed of, or thro' an extraordinary Hurry might be out of his Mind at the time of writing.

If the Remarker had been a *true* and much more if he had been an *hearty Lover* of Mr. *Whitefield*, as he pretends; he would not have charg'd him with that odious Word *Partial*; but would have uſed the milder and more proper Word *defective*, which is conſiſtent with the moſt honeſt Character. But the Remarker unawares diſcovering his Diſpoſition towards the excellent Mr. *Whitefield*; we might well expect what follows. ---

In the 2d, 3d and 4th Paragraphs he aſſerts, Mr. *Whitefield* is miſtaken, in ſaying *Diſcipline is now at a low Ebb, --- Tutors neglect to pray with and examine the Hearts of their Pupils, --- Bad Books are read*, Tillotſon *and* Clark *inſtead of* Shepard *and* Stoddard. --- To this Aſſertion of the Remarker's I can by no Means agree; and taking Mr. *Whitefield*'s Meaning to be, *Religious Diſcipline when compared with it's* ancient *State, is now at a low Ebb there*,-- and as Inſtances or Proofs of this, *Tutors neglect to pray with*, &c. *Bad Books are read*, &c.--- I ſay taking this to be, as undoubtedly it is, Mr. *Whitefield*'s Meaning; I doubt not but I ſhall ſatisfy every impartial Reader that theſe Things are true; and that this Reverend Stranger, as the Remarker calls Mr. *Whitefield*, gives a better Account than this knowing Graduate.

My Buſineſs is therefore to ſhow that when Mr. *Whitefield* was at College, both *Tillotſon* and *Clark* were read inſtead of *Shepard* and *Stoddard*; that Tutors did not pray with

with and examine the Hearts of their Pupils; and then, by comparing this with the ancient Discipline, prove that this religious Discipline was then at a low Ebb there.

As to *Tillotson* and *Clark* being read instead of *Shepard* and *Stoddard*---- He asserts they were not read by the Undergraduates, which is a great Mistake. And since it seems by the second Paragraph, the Author unknown to me does not reside at the College, and only speaks in the Negative, I think greater Credit ought to be given to one who was an Eye-Witness of what he asserts.--- And I can and do assert, that When Mr. *Whitefield* was there, *Tillotson* was read by the Undergraduates, and both *Tillotson* and *Clark* by the Graduates; and as for Mr. *Shepard* and *Stoddard*, I never saw any of their Works there till since Mr. *Whitefield* visited the College; tho' *Stoddard's Safety of appearing in the Righteousness of* CHRIST, has been ready for every Purchaser, contrary to the Remarker's Assertion, ever since the 2d Edition in 1729; and his *Guide to Christ*, ever since the 2d Edition in 1735; as also *Shepard's Sound Believer*, ever since the last Edition in 1736, which, whoever has a Mind to buy them, may know to be Matter of Fact.

As to *Tutors not praying with their Pupils*, &c. I shall only say, that all the while I liv'd at College, above three Years, till Mr. *Whitefield* came, I never heard of any Prayers kept up by the Tutors, nor was I ever examin'd into the State of my Soul by any of them; and I am apt to think if any were thus disciplin'd, I should have been among them, or at least I should have heard of such a Thing.

I cannot without Wonder take Notice of the prodigious Confidence the Remarker makes use of, when he asserts such a Negative, as that Mr. *Whitefield* was never inform'd either by the Tutors or Pupils of this Omission! But why so confident? why so certain, Mr. Remarker? Suppose I were to demand you to prove that Mr. *Whitefield* had not his Information from me; I assure you 'twould be the hardest Thing that ever you undertook. This is the Method you are often obliged to have Recourse to, in Order to gain your Reader's Belief of your Assertions.

I am

I am now come to another confident Aſſertion of the Remarker's,--- *It was never*, ſays he, *the Practice in Mr.* Shepard's *Day, nor ſince the College exiſted, for Tutors to pray with their Pupils.*--- But that the Reader may ſee that this Aſſertion of his is a great Miſtake, I aſſure him I have a Book now before me (viz. *New-England's Firſt Fruits*, printed in 1643.) and in this Book there is an Account of the State of the College at that Time; whereby it appears that while Mr. *Shepard* was an Overſeer, it was the Practice for 'Every Scholar to be preſent at his Tutor's 'Chamber at the 7th Hour in the Morning, at the Open-'ing the Scripture, and Prayer; ſo alſo at the 5th Hour 'at Night, when each Scholar was to give ſuch an Account 'of his Proficiency in reading the Scriptures (in which he 'was to exerciſe himſelf twice a Day) both in Theoretical 'Obſervations of the Language and Logick, and in prac-'tical and ſpiritual Knowledge, as his Tutor requir'd.'--- And another Rule was expreſly this, 'That every Student 'ſhould be plainly inſtructed and earneſtly preſſed to conſider 'well the main End of his Studies is *to know God and Jeſus 'Chriſt, which is eternal Life*, Joh. 17 3. and therefore 'to lay CHRIST at the Bottom as the Foundation of all 'ſound Knowledge and Learning.' From whence we ſee that contrary to this Remarker, it was the Practice of the Tutors to *Pray with their Pupils twice a Day*; and not only ſo, but to *examine every Night into their Proficiency in ſpiritual* as well as humane Knowledge, *&c.* And this notwithſtanding the publick Prayers, which Dr. *C. Mather*, in his *Magnalia*, ſays, Preſident *Dunſter* made twice a Day in the Hall; which I ſuppoſe was at ſix o' Clock Morning and Evening. And this was the ancient Method of Diſcipline; and how diſtant from the Method of Diſcipline at the Time when Mr. *Whitefield* was there? 'Tis thought by this Remarker, to be no Neglect for Tutors not to pray with and examine the Hearts of their Pupils; but 'twould have been eſteemed a great Neglect at that Time of Day. 'Tis thought by him now that *Tillotſon* and *Clark* ought to be read; but had thoſe Books been then in Being, no knowing Man can doubt whether the Method of Diſcipline they made uſe of, would have allowed the Scholars to read them.

And

And now every Reader may judge, whether Mr. *Whitefield*'s Aſſertions about Diſcipline are juſt, and his Account of the College true at the Time he was there: And ſure it will be Wiſdom for this Remarker never for the future to meddle with Things he knows ſo little about.

Boſton Gazette. May 25. 1741.

Cambridge, May 15.

To the Author of the Anſwer to my Remarks upon the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's *Journal, reſpecting the College in* Cambridge.

SIR,

I Have lately read your Obſervations upon my Remarks, and have compared your Quotations out of a Book entitled *New-England's Firſt Fruits*, with the College Books and Records, and find Things ſo unfairly and jeſuitically repreſented by you (allowing thoſe Records to be the Standard) that you muſt forgive me, if I ſay, that I queſtion, whether that Book repreſents Facts in the Light you have placed them. I ſhall therefore take it as a great Favour, if you will by ſome Means let me come to the Sight of that Book; and I don't know any Way better, than to ſend it by the *YOUNG LAD*, that helped you in making your Obſervations.

I have prepared you an Anſwer in fewer Hours, than you have taken Weeks to anſwer my Remarks, but do not publiſh it at preſent, not knowing but that you intend to attempt an Anſwer to the other Part of my Remarks, touching the Clergy; which if you do, I deſire may be ſpeedy, then ſhall endeavour to anſwer both together.

I would beg a ſecond Favour of you, that you would be pleaſed to ſubſcribe your Name to the next: If it is the Cauſe of Chriſt and Religion you are concerned for, and that can't be ſerved, but by ruining the College, and razing it to the Ground, you need not be aſhamed of your Name, or the good Work you are engaged in; the Truth is always open.---- But if you write from a long Prejudice

you have againſt the College, and the Gentlemen there, as I verily believe to be the Caſe, then I expect you will conceal your Name and the Truth too, as you have done already in your Anſwer. I never was aſhamed to own that I wrote the Remarks, and intended to have ſubſcribed them; but they were at the Preſs when Sickneſs and Death came into my Family, which prevented my going to *Boſton* then, before they were printed.

William Brattle.

(The Anſwer, mention'd in the above Letter, will be in our next.)

E S S A Y S.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you'll pleaſe to inſert the following Supplement to the Hiſtory of of the Wandring Spirit *in the next* Magazine, *you'll gratify many of your Readers, and perhaps help ſome to judge fairly of that Paper.*

IT'S ſtrange the World ſhould be ſo much ſurpriz'd at the Hiſtory of the *Wandring Spirit* that has been lately printed. The Author calls it *wonderful* indeed, and ſo he may, becauſe of the wonderful Effects it produces; but certainly this Spirit has been buſy and diſcernable in the World for ſome Thouſand Years paſt; and its Working has been as wonderful in ſome former Generations as the preſent, and ſo its not a ſtrange Spirit or new Apparition unobſerv'd before. Whatever Conjurer has employ'd it in theſe Parts of the World, yet its the ſame Spirit which ſerv'd the Deſigns of religious Conjurers, and play'd its wild Pranks in former Ages; and the World has ſeen many Hiſtories of it before this. Its now a good while ſince *Sabati Sevi* conjured it up to poſſeſs the Jews, almoſt every where, eſpecially at *Smyrna*: There a Rabbi for ſome Time oppoſed it; but at laſt he is overcome and converted, he and all his Houſe; his Daughters are inſpir'd and utter Prophecies of the Kingdom and Proſperity of *Sabati*; yea, 400 Men and Women in *Smyrna* turn Prophets, and tell Wonders of his growing Power and Kingdom. Little Children, who could ſcarce ſtammer a Word to their Mothers, cou'd yet pronounce plainly the Name of *Sabati*, the Meſſiah and Son of God. It threw People into ſtrange Trances, in which they wrought as in convulſive Fits, foam'd at the Mouth, and then utter'd ſtrange Prophecies concerning *Sabati*; and Voices were heard ſounding from the Childrens Stomachs and Entrails, foretelling the future Greatneſs and Power of that Meſſiah; as an *Engliſh* Gentleman, an Eye-Witneſs (as he ſays) tells us in the Hiſtory of that Affair, which ſure is Nothing elſe but a Hiſtory

of

of the *Wandring Spirit*.' And what elſe are many Legends that have been wrote? Was it not this Spirit rais'd Diviſions and Tumults in *New-England* about the Year 1635, and employ'd ſome to teach ſuch Doctrines as theſe, 1. None belong to Chriſt but have Aſſurance; 2. This Aſſurance is from an immediate Witneſs of the Spirit without the Word; 3. Falling into Sin need not grieve Chriſtians; 4. No Miniſter, who had not the new Light and Impulſes they ſpoke of, cou'd teach ſuch as had; 5. We ſhou'd not pray but when mov'd by the Spirit; 6. None ſhou'd be exhorted to Faith, Love, Prayer, Charity or other Chriſtian Duties, but ſuch as we know have the Spirit. How much alſo of the Proceedings of the ſame Spirit the Author means, may be ſeen recorded in the Hiſtory of the Church in *England* about 100 Years ago? What Diſorders, what blaſphemous Doctrines, and Itinerant Preaching to publiſh them, did it then produce? And was it not buſy there in *Cromwel*'s Time? And have not many Hiſtories of its Proceedings been publiſhed both then and ſince, and both by its Admirers and Enemies? This Piece then is not wrote on a new, unheard of Subject; for it is plain that Spirit has been familiar with ſome, in almoſt every Age, and the World has many Hiſtories of its Proceedings before this, tho' perhaps in different Ages or Places it may appear in different Shapes and drive different Deſigns, for 'tis very changing and inconſiſtent.

But ſome alledge againſt that Piece, that the Matter concerns Religion, and ſo ſhou'd have been treated more ſeriouſly, and not in ſuch an humorous Way; but this is not a proper Exception againſt it, for 'tis one great End of Wit and Humour, to laugh Folly out of Countenance, and often the propereſt Means to do it; for ſome who are incapable of ſeeing or feeling the Force of calm, ſolid, cloſe Reaſoning, will yet feel the Force of this Way of Arguing; and its no more than the Prophets us'd, as *Elijah* mocked the Prophets of *Baal*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 27. and *Iſaiah* Idolaters, *Chap.* 44. 16. Some Things are too ridiculous to be treated otherwiſe, and whatever can be fairly ſet in a ridiculous, and yet true, Light, is certainly fooliſh, for Truth and Worth can never be ridiculed: If any attempt to do it, every judicious Obſerver would diſcern the Picture falſe, and ſo the Ridicule would return and fall on the Painter himſelf. If ſome ill-natur'd Rabbi, at the firſt ſpreading of Chriſtianity, ſhould have delivered it to the World as an Account of the Chriſtian Spirit, "It "was raging and proud, cenſorious and ill-natur'd, dealt much in "Feelings and Impulſes, and violent bodily Convulſions, pretended "to uncommon Diſcernments (*viz.* of others Hearts) was a true "Mammoniſt, for it catched Money as greedy as any Miſer, &c." I ſay, if any had painted the Chriſtian Spirit in ſuch Colours, it would have been ſo notoriouſly falſe, that all would have judged him diſtracted, for there was no plauſible Ground for ſuch a Repreſentation, if the New-Teſtament Hiſtory of that Affair be true.

But ſome again condemn that Author, as aſcribing all the Concern and Stir about Religion among us to the *Wandring Spirit*. Had he done ſo, he had ſurely been very wicked and uncharitable: But ſure he ſhould not be underſtood to aſcribe any Things to that Spirit but only ſuch as he mentions, and then if what he mentions

are Fruits of true Religion, he has miſtaken the true Cauſe. But whatever good Effects are produc'd among us, it can be no Injury, but a real Service to them, to diſtinguiſh between them and the Works of the *Wandring Spirit*. When a Perſon is under deep Concern and Soul-Exerciſe, about Religion, is it an Injury to him to endeavour to point out what's good, and diſtinguiſh what Temptations and Errors this *Wandring Spirit* mingles with it?

Theſe then are groundleſs Clamours againſt that Paper, and we have not yet taken the right Way of arguing againſt it and trying it, which muſt be this; Enquire whether ſuch Effects and Workings as the Author mentions are really amongſt us; and then, whether they are ſuch as the Scripture aſcribes to a better Spirit. Let then this Author's Account of the Wandring Spirit and its Effects be compar'd with the Scripture Account of the holy Spirit and his Fruits, and thence judge, whether theſe Things are peculiar to a good Spirit, or do indeed belong to the Wandring Spirit. If what the Author mentions are the peculiar Fruits of a better Spirit, then he is horribly wrong in aſcribing a divine Work to Satan; and if, on the other Hand, what he mentions, do not belong to, or are not the proper Effects of a good Spirit, then it's Blaſphemy to ſay, this Author aſcribes a divine Work to Satan; for that is aſcribing a diabolical Work to God, which is juſt as bad as what the Author is charged with. This Examination let every one make, and judge accordingly for themſelves, as I do, for I would not judge or think for them, but only point out the proper Method of coming to a fair Judgment about the ſaid Hiſtory.

P. S. Some Days after the above was written, an Anſwer to the Wandring Spirit came to my Hand in print; (*p.*272.) but the Author has not taken a proper Method of Anſwering, as laid down above, and ſo has ſaid Nothing to the Purpoſe. Had ſuch an Hiſtory of the Wandring Spirit been wrote at the Riſe of any new Sect ſince Chriſtianity was in the World, this Author's Anſwer would have ſerved any of their Turns as well as it does his own. Beſides there is no Colour of Foundation in Scripture for his Phariſee to ground his Hiſtory upon, as will appear, if the Texts he builds on are examined. For Inſtance, Some charged the Apoſtles with Drunkenneſs, *Acts* ii. 13. but they could declare they were ſober, and preach ſerious Doctrine to the Conviction of many: Whereas thoſe the Hiſtorian calls the drunken Habitations of the Wandring Spirit, are ſeen drinking, tumbling, curſing, raving, &c. which is a very different Ground of thinking them drunk. Again, St. *Paul*'s exhorting the *Corinthians* to collect for the poor Saints in *Judea* in Time of Famine, 2 *Cor.* ix. and acting as Commiſſioner in the Affair, is no ſuch Ground for the Charge of *Mammoniſm* or Covetouſneſs, as Men's taking all the Money they can ſcrape and catch, without Commiſſion from any Church, but for their own private Uſe. So our Saviour's defending his Diſciples in tranſgreſſing *Jewiſh* Traditions, *Matth.* xv. is no ſuch Ground for charging him with refuſing Subjection to proper Judicatories, as Men's contemning Laws and Judicatories of divine Inſtitution (for ſuch the Hiſtorian muſt mean by *proper Judicatures.*) Beſides, our Saviour is not there before a Judicature, and he defends or pleads their Cauſe only, and that by fair Argument;

ment; he did not contemn and leave them without Means of Conviction. Again, the Apoſtle's ſaying, *Acts* v. 29. *they ſhould obey God rather than Man*, cannot be a parallel Caſe, for they had new Revelations and Commands from Heaven, which is not pretended now but by Wandring Spirits. In ſhort, the Apoſtles were profeſſedly changing the Laws and Cuſtoms of Religion and the Church, by new Commands and Inſtitutions from Heaven, which Caſe can never happen again. But if Chriſt complains of the *Jewiſh* human Traditions, ſhall we therefore deſpiſe his Inſtitutions? And becauſe the Apoſtles ſeparated from the *Jewiſh* Church or Manner of Worſhip, &c. to ſet up new Inſtitutions and Laws they had then immediately received from Heaven, to ſucceed theſe other, may we therefore leave the Chriſtian Church, and deſpiſe her Ordinances and Inſtitutions? Yet theſe are the Caſes that Author will have to be parallel. Had he ſet his Phariſee to run the Parallel with what the *Samaritans* did in ſeparating from the *Jewiſh* Worſhip, while yet in Force by divine Inſtitution, and their ſetting up a Temple and Worſhip of their own, on Mount *Gerizim*, in Oppoſition to Mount *Zion*, the Compariſon wou'd have been a great deal fairer; for the ſame Wandring Spirit was certainly among the *Samaritans*. -------- I would only add, to prevent Debates among the Clergy, that theſe Things come from a Lay-Pen, who cares not to appear among Divines, nor have the *odium Theologorum* pointed at him. But let none think to gueſs Authors who write *alone*, nor uſe any as guilty they know not to be ſo, nor be frighted out of their Religion by *Wandring Spirits*.

From the BARBADOS GAZETTE, *May* 30. 1741.

Of *SLANDER* and *DETRACTION*.

THESE two Vices, whoſe Definitions the Reader may find at large in the Books of Moraliſts, are ſo nearly related and have ſo perfect a Reſemblance of each other, that it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh them. I would chuſe at preſent to ſay, the Firſt conſiſts in taking away a Man's good Name and civil Character; the Second in leſſening his Talents and perſonal Merit. If any gentle Reader ſhould diſlike this ſhort Deſcription, he is at full Liberty to give a better. But ſince the Nature of Vices, as well as of Virtues, is better underſtood by particular Examples than by general Propoſitions; I ſhall attempt to ſhew not only what is *Slander* and *Detraction*, but alſo what is not.

1. To ſay falſly of any Man that he has ſtolen a Cow, or pick'd a Pocket, I take to be true and proper Slander. So it is, to charge him with Diſhoneſty in his Trade, Calling, or Profeſſion. Nor is it leſs ſo to accuſe wrongfully and maliciouſly a publick Magiſtrate of abuſing his Truſt and perverting the Ends of Power.

Suppoſe then, I ſhould ſay, of One who had been a publick Magiſtrate in a very eminent Station, ſoon after his Deceaſe, *That his Death was a ſeaſonable Deliverance to the People under his Care, who muſt look upon themſelves to be the moſt unhappy of all his Majeſty's Subjects, if the next that comes in the ſame Station ſhould prove no better.* This, I think, is ſaying as much Ill of ſuch a Perſon as

can be well compris'd in one Sentence; and yet I ſhould think I had good Right to ſay it, provided I were able to make good my Aſſertion: But if I have no better Anſwer to give a Gainſayer, who calls upon me, than this,--- *I am not concern'd either to acquit or condemn the ſaid Magiſtrate*; this would not only be *Slander* in a high Degree, but accompanied alſo with very aggravating Circumſtances. Suppoſe farther, I ſhould be ask'd by an indifferent Perſon, How I came to load this deceas'd Gentleman with ſuch heavy Terms of Reproach as theſe? and my Anſwer ſhould be,--- *I don't think theſe Words carry any ill Meaning*; I muſt, in that Caſe, be thought not only ignorant of the Nature of *Slander*, but void of all Diſcernment between Good and Evil.

If the ſame or another Magiſtrate were obſerv'd, by all who knew him, to ſhew an obliging Condeſcenſion to his Inferiors; it would would certainly be *Detraction* to call this *Fawning*. If a Gentleman ſhould delight in entertaining his Friends and Acquaintance with ſuch Cheer as he can afford, without either Penury or Superfluity; it would be *Detraction* of the meaneſt Kind to call this by the Name of *Empty Diſhes with Garniſhing*. If a Perſon in high Authority, ſhould exerciſe it without giving Cauſe for the leaſt Accuſation againſt him; it would ſurely be vile *Detraction* to ſay,--*He has bad Deſigns, tho' he does not ſhew them.*

2. Let us now proceed to ſhew, by a few familiar Examples, what is not *Slander* and *Detraction*.

It is no Slander to ſay of *Tom. Bell*, that he is a Cheat and Impoſtor; or of *Jo. Francis and his Wife*, that they are Receivers of ſtolen Goods: The Reaſon is, becauſe their Crimes are publick and notorious, and it is fit that ſuch Miſcreants ſhould be known to be what they really are. It is no *Detraction* to ſay of a Cobler, that he can't mend a Watch; or to ſay of an illiterate ſtupid Mortal, that he can't write Senſe and treat of Politicks; becauſe theſe are Performances which no Body expects from them; nor have they any Right to pretend to: And therefore when they forget themſelves ſo far, as to undertake Parts which they are not able to act, the Publick has a Privilege of hiſſing them; and the World is juſt in this Proceedure; for it concerns Society more or leſs, to expoſe all Affectation and falſe Pretenſions whatſoever.

But here Charity ſteps in and tells us, we ſhould be extreamly cautious in cenſuring the Defects of our Neighbours; nay, that we never ought to do it without the cleareſt Evidence: All this I grant. Charity will always prevent raſh Judgment, but never intends to confound all Judgment: The charitable Man, therefore, will enquire whether the Cobler underſtands the Mechaniſm of a Watch, and what Succeſs he has had in his Attempts of mending; and if he finds him wholly a Stranger to that Machine, and that he has ſpoilt all that have been put into his Hands; there remains no Scruple in pronouncing him an ignorant Pretender; and *Detraction* has no Place here.

The cenſur'd Writer has, of all other Pretenders, the faireſt Play, and conſequently has the leaſt Occaſion to fear Detraction; for he is brought Face to Face with his Detractor, before the great Tribunal of the Publick; where the Works of both ſpeak for themſelves; their

their Merits and Demerits lying open to the View, and Sentence is pronounc'd by a Judge whom neither of the Parties can corrupt.

He who finds Fault with another Man's Writings, ſtakes his own Judgment againſt that of the other, and leaves the Deciſion to their Readers. Hence it comes that a forlorn Author in vain cries out, *SLANDER! DETRACTION! bring me my Sword, --- Hold; my vindictive Arm is faſt bound with ſtrong Cords of Religion*, (the old Cloak for covering more Defects than One.) In vain, I ſay, does *poor Scribbler* rage and fret, vowing and proteſting that his Nonſenſe is good Senſe; his falſe Grammar, Purity of Stile; his Conceit, Humility; his Impudence, Modeſty; his groſs Ignorance, profound Knowledge; and his frantick Ravings, the Dictates of a ſober Mind. The World is too wiſe to take his Word in his own Behalf, or that of his Adverſary againſt him. If the dearly belov'd Children of his Brain are clear of theſe Blemiſhes, Mankind will do them Juſtice, and the unjuſt Cenſures of a Detractor will recoil upon himſelf. On the contrary, if theſe Blemiſhes ſtand confeſs'd in their Foreheads; there is no Poſſibility of rubbing them out, or of ſtopping Men's Eyes from ſeeing them: The tender Parent may go on to ſcribble without Fear or Wit, and others to cenſure without incurring the Imputation of Slander and Detraction. O *Pride! Pride!* and thy dear Siſters *Vanity* and *Conceit*, together with thy loving Mother *Ignorance*; ſave and defend me from becoming an angry diſobliged Author!

Theſe Reflections bring to my Mind a Story that I have formerly met with, concerning diverting *Archie*, who was Fool to King *James* the Firſt: The poor Fellow came into the Drawing-Room, blubbering and crying; and being ask'd what was the Matter? ſaid my Lord H---- had complained of him, for calling him *Brother Fool*, for which he was ſoundly whipp'd. Unhappy *Archie* met with no better Comfort than being told, that he well deſerv'd Correction for uſing ſuch Language to a Man of Quality. *There it is now*, quoth he, *my Lord H---- is bloodily vex'd at being call'd* a Fool, *becauſe every Body knows he is one; but I might have call'd my Lord* Salisbury twenty Fools, *without diſpleaſing him, becauſe every Body knows he is a Man of Senſe.*

It is the Subject theſe Scribblers chuſe, and not their Itch of Scribbling, that ſometimes draws upon them the Honour of a Laſh from Hands that otherwiſe ought not to be defil'd with ſuch dirty Work: For the Miſchief is, we too often find a little paltry Creature, that can hardly read and write, ſetting up to reform the State, and to inſtruct, that is, miſlead his Fellow-Subjects, in Matters that concern their Intereſt and their Peace. This is the true Reaſon why ſuch are at all taken Notice of: They become hurtful as well contemptible; for even Bugs and Muſketoes can alarm us, when they break in upon our Reſt; yet there is no more *Slander* or *Detraction* in expoſing the former, than there is Malice and Blood-ſhed in deſtroying the Latter. Let this Sketch ſuffice to give the true Marks, whereby a *Slanderer* and a *Detractor* may be diſtinguiſh'd from him who is not ſo.

From

From the VIRGINIA *Gazette.*

Rumores fuge, ne incipias novus Author haberi
Nam nulli tacuiſſe nocet, nocet eſſe locutum.
Cat. Diſtich. de morib.

AS Speech was given us for a rational Intercourſe with each other, and as Reputation is juſtly eſteem'd one of the greateſt Comforts of Life; what a monſtrous Abuſe of that precious Gift muſt it be, to employ it in deſtroying the good Name and Repoſe of our Fellow-Creatures! Surely, Men would do well to conſider the Golden Rule, *of doing as they would be done by.* I confeſs I am at a Loſs for the Cauſe why Detraction is become ſo epidemical; but that it is ſo I am certain: I have heard of a Gentleman's deſtroying 150 Deer contrary to the Act of Aſſembly, and that a Gentleman of another County threatned to put the Act in Execution againſt him; when, in Truth, the one was many Miles diſtant, and the other never heard any Thing of the Matter; and what is more extraordinary is, that the former is as much reſpected as any Man in his County, and conducts himſelf in as unexceptionable a Manner as poſſible; which I mention as an Inſtance, that no Behaviour can ſhield a Man from a wicked Tongue: Wicked I call it, becauſe a Wound in the Reputation is paſt Art to cure. I wou'd recommend one Caution to thoſe Deſtroyers, as well for their own Sake as for the Sake of others, and that is, that they be ſure of their Company; for as there is ſcarce any Thing that a generous Man abhors more, conſequently he can't meet with a more diſagreeable Entertainment than Scandal: Beſides, I think the villainous Practice is a Stroke at the Foundation of that mutual Dependance, Confidence, and Harmony neceſſary among Men; for 'tis obſervable, that few Men will acknowledge themſelves to be the Parents of the Infamy, but rather take it upon Hearſay; and as every one knows that common Fame is liable to Uncertainty in its Riſe, and to Miſconſtruction in its Conveyance; what Dependance can be plac'd on one ſo eaſily deceiv'd, or what Confidence had in one ſo eaſily biaſs'd? How can the Slanderer expect Favour or Friendſhip from any? For what Security can I have that he, who ſlanders or ſports with the Credit of another, will not make mine the next Sacrifice? There is a Sett of theſe ſort of People, who pity away a Man's Reputation; others whiſper it away; others ſeem to be ſorry for you, when, at the ſame time, they are ruining you; others hear away your Reputation, for tho' they heard ſo and ſo, yet, for their parts, they don't belive one Word of it. Others there are, who are continually condemning the moſt innocent Actions; if a Man frequent his Church, it's not through Religion; if he neglects it, he has no Religion; if ſilent, he's proud; if talkative, impertinent; if he dreſs agreeable to his Eſtate, he's extravagant; if beneath it, he's penurious; if he build, the Situation's bad, and Houſe ill-projected, and too expenſive, he might have made the Old ſerve, his Father liv'd in it, and he was as good a Man; and if he be content with the old Houſe, they are then ſurprized how he can breathe in ſuch a Den: If he has the Misfortune to like a Lady too well, the whole Fraternity are in Arms, and Ten to One they diſappoint him.

I cannot omit taking Notice of another Set of these *Rattlesnakes*, and the rather, because they seem to give a Reason for what they say; I mean those who pretend to be the Guardians of Mankind, and cannot, in Conscience, pass by the Failings of their Neighbours, but proclaim them aloud, for fear others should be deceiv'd by them: This, I confess, has the Appearance of a Reason, but must never be admitted on any other Terms than, *First*, That the Proclaimer is not guilty of the same or greater Faults. *Secondly*, That the Fact be true in itself, and truly related. *Thirdly*, That it be of such a Kind as tends to Publick Injury. *Fourthly*, That the guilty Person be admonish'd, and rejects or refuses Amendment. And *Fifthly*, That the Publick Good be the only inducing Motive to the Proclamation of it. The Want of Discourse is, what I hope, none can have the Ignorance, and the Want of Business is what none can have the Confidence to plead. I should be extremely pleas'd, cou'd I exclude the Fair-Sex from all or any of the above Charges; but think I cannot be severe on them while the abominable Practice is so predominant among Men: As it is therefore so criminal and inexcusable a Practice, I wish some abler Pen wou'd improve these imperfect Hints, and emphatically remind those Wretches, that the greater Pains they are at in this World to afflict their Fellow-Creatures, the greater Pain will certainly be inflicted on them in the next, unless Repentance intervene: To prevent which Misery (as far as I can) is the principal Cause of this Trouble to you, from

Sir,

Your very humble Servant, C. L.

From the Boston Evening-Post.

Sir,

This comes from one who is peaceable and faithful in the Land, and desires to serve the true Interest of his Country. If you think it worthy of a Place in your Paper, be pleased to insert it in your next, which will oblige your Friend and constant Reader.

I Am what you call a *Country Gentleman*, and live out of the Way of Politicks; but yet having a Turn of Mind to political and speculative Matters, I improve my Genius this Way, as often as Business leads me to the *Metropolis*.

Within the small Circle of my Acquaintance, I hold myself particularly obliged to my *Barber*, who is an intelligent and sensible Man, according to the Knowledge I have of Men. I have been a constant Customer to him for many Years (while in *Boston*) not only because he is a *cunning Shaver*, but also because he lives in the Centre of Politicks, and is himself no small Politician. The Politicians that attend there, are grown Grey in the publick Service of their Country, and I have heard some of them boast, that they could sacrifice their dearest Interests to the publick Utility; it being one of their Maxims, that *one Man's Loss is another's Gain*.

I cannot help loving the Men for old Acquaintance Sake, which commenced as soon as my Beard was grown, and for the Pleasure they discover at leaving me a much wiser Man than they found me; but yet I must be so honest as to tell them what I once chanced to read

read in a certain political Author, *viz.* "It is very well known "here, that the making the Politician, is the breaking of the "Tradesman. When a *Citizen* turns a *Machiavel*, he grows too "cunning to mind his own Business."

It is ominous to find honest useful Tradesmen, that should be dealing out their Wares to their Customers, or looking after their Business and Servants, attending all the Courts of Justice, to see how Causes go there, or else retailing out their Politicks: And I am much mistaken, if this over Sollicitude for the Welfare of the Publick, has not brought many a Family into Straits, that might otherwise have been in flourishing Circumstances. And what is most melancholy to observe, the Province is involved in as many and great Difficulties, as if these honest Men had never spent one Thought about it.

If my Countrymen would apply themselves with greater Diligence to their respective Callings, the Mechanick to his Trade, and the Husbandman to Agriculture, and leave off Contention and Politicks, I should conceive great Hopes of the Prosperity of this Province; for I receive it as a divine Truth, That *in all Labour there is Profit, but the Talk of the Lips tendeth only to Penury.*

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

Please to insert the following in your next, and you'll oblige

Your humble Servant, *&c.*

An infallible Receipt to make a new Kind of a Convert, being an approved Nostrum *among the Friends of our great modern Mountebank.*

TAKE of the green Leaves of Pretension, Hypocrisy and Ambition, of each three Handfuls; Spirits of Pride, three Drams; the Seeds of Discord and Dissention, one Ounce; the Flowers of Formality, half a Pound; Roots of Obstinacy, Ignorance and Controversy, five Pounds: Chop the Herbs, pound the Seeds, slice the Roots, and then beat them all in the Mortar of Vain-Glory with the Pestle of Contradiction: add a few Drops of Crocodiles Tears mixt with the Water of Strife, infus'd over the Fire of a blind Zeal; add to the Composition four Ounces of the Spirits of Self-Conceit more than lukewarm, and let the presuming Brother take a Spoonful of it, Morning and Evening, before his Devotion; and when his Mouth is full of the Decoctions let him wink hard, snivel thro' his Nose, make a wry Face, cry with a loud Voice at his private Devotion; let him quake, and tremble, and roar out in Publick, grunting and venting artificial Groans as if he was a choaking; after he gets the Use of his Tongue, let him vaunt like a Pharisee, censure and damn all his Neighbours, squinting out the Tears of Dissimulation, and speaking as the Spirit of Giddiness gives him Utterance: and then shall he be qualified to delude the People, wound the Church, justify Delusion, foment Rebellion against Authority, and exel Anarchy and Usurpation under the fair Names of the Work of God and Liberty of Conscience.

Probatum est, ESCULAPIUS.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut *to the Reverend Mr.* GILBERT TENNENT *at* New-Brunſwick.

Eaſt Lyme, May 18, 1741.

Rev. and Dear SIR,

THE Work of the Lord hath proſpered in this Place ſince you preached here, to Admiration: Within a Week after you left this Place, a ſerious Thoughtfulneſs ſeem'd to ſpread itſelf over the whole Pariſh; our Paſtor, Mr. *Griſwold* being much enliven'd, hath been wonderfully aſſiſted to water the good Seed ſown. You left many Souls much concerned, ſome deeply wounded: A careful Attendance on the Word preach'd, a cloſe Application to reading Books of Piety, and Chriſtian Converſation, ſoon ſpread itſelf almoſt over the whole Pariſh very ſpeedily; private Meetings were ſoon ſet up: The Wedneſday Night a Fortnight after you left us, Mr. *Parſons* preach'd to our private Meeting at my Houſe, to about 100 Perſons; but ſuch a Power of the Divine Spirit accompanying the preached Goſpel, I had then never ſeen; about 40 Perſons were then deeply wounded, about 20 of them in ſuch Anguiſh of Soul as I never beheld before; 7 died away with Fear and Horror, and when a little revived, made ſuch doleful Out-cries, that had the Diſtreſs been upon any other Account, it would have broke the hardeſt Heart; ſome complaining of a Load of Guilt lying on them, a fiery Hell juſt ready to receive them; almoſt the whole Night was ſpent in praying with and counſeling the poor diſtreſſed Souls: The next Sabbath after, being the 20th of *April*, the whole Congregation was in Tears, and about 80 Perſons in deep Anguiſh, 12 ſo overcome as to be removed out of the Houſe; and ſince that there has been ſcarcely a Sermon preach'd but ſome Perſons were deeply wounded, and many removed out of the Houſe fainting and ſwooning: The Children of all Ages from 6 Years old and upward are great Sharers in this bleſſed Work, and talk moſt wonderfully of the Things of God; the great and unwearied Pains they take to bring their Mates to come to Chriſt with them, is a ſtanding Reproach to thoſe that are grown. Our Pariſh is but ſmall, no more than 60 Families; I ſuppoſe there is about 120 Perſons, and about 80 concerned, about 20 give good Evidence of the New-Birth; ſome rejoicing with Joy unſpeakable; my own Children are Sharers in the Work, two hopefully converted, the one 16 the other 13 Years old, another about 7 under deep Convictions; indeed hardly a Houſe eſcapes but that ſome one or more under deep Concern; ſo that there is not one Scoffer, nor many Oppoſers. The good Work goes on at *Groton*, *New-London*, and the firſt Pariſh in *Lyme*, and of late hath much ſpread. Laſt Thurſday Mr. *Parſons* preach'd a Sermon in his own Pariſh; which had ſuch an Effect on his People, that for ſome time the Worſhip was interrupted, near 100 Perſons in deep Anguiſh, and about 60 crying out aloud; about 30 died away with their great Horror, and ſome were with Difficulty brought too again. What ſhall I ſay further! Tongue nor Pen can't expreſs the one Half: It's a moſt bleſſed Time; it's a mere Heaven upon Earth: The People from dull Careleſſneſs, now are like the Horſe-Leach at the Vein, crying *give, give*. Worldly Diſcourſe is now much

much baniſhed; Heaven, the Things of God, and the New-Birth ingroſſes all Converſation: We have two Lectures a Week much crowded. The ſame bleſſed Work goes on under the Miniſtry of Mr. *Whelock* and *Pumroy*, at *Hebron* and the North Pariſh of *Lebanon*, in a moſt ſurprizing Manner. Some of the Clergy put to the Hand with all their Strength, to carry on the good Work, *viz.* Meſſrs. *Owen*, *Creſwell*, *Adams*, *Jewel*, *Griſwold*, and *Parſons*; others ſilent, and ſome oppoſe it; but thereby they have already brought a great Odium on themſelves, that their own People begin to talk of leaving their Miniſtry. *Dear Sir*, GOD muſt have all the Glory; though it's meet that I ſhould render you hearty Thanks for your Labours of Love, eſpecially in our ſmall Pariſh, where the Lord hath made it a Means to convert many Souls already, and many more in a likely Way: Oh! pray hard that theſe good Beginnings may not be as the Morning Cloud, *&c.* This is all at preſent from him who ventures to ſubſcribe himſelf,

Your moſt humble and obedient
Son and Servant.
J. L.

To the Author of the *General Magazine.*

Pleaſe to inſert in the next Magazine *this Anſwer to the Mathematical Queſtion publiſh'd pag.* 282, 283.

IN the given Cone, each ſlant Side 18 Feet, and the Diameter of its Baſe 14.

To find the Diameter of the greateſt inſcribed Hemiſphere.

As 18 the ſlant Side, : 7, half the Baſe, : : 7 : a fourth Number, the Square of which being ſubſtracted from the Square of 7; the ſquare Root of the Remr. is the Semidiameter of the Hemiſphere.

For the greateſt inſcribed Cylinder.

From the Square of 18 ſubſtract the Square of 7, the ſquare Root of the Remainder 16,58312395 + is the Axis of the Cone. The Height of the Cylinder ſought is one 3d the ſaid Axis; and the Diameter of its Baſe two 3ds of the Cone's Baſe.

For the Side of the greateſt inſcribed Cube.

The Baſe of the greateſt inſcribed ſquare Pyramid is the ſquare Root of double the Square of the Semidiameter of the Cone's Baſe, *viz.* 9,89949493 + and the Axis of the Pyramid equal to the Axis of the Cone 16,5831295 + then, as 16,583, *&c.* + 9,899, *&c.* : 9,899, *&c.* : : 16,583, *&c.* : 6,198953, the Side of the Cube ſought.

	feet.	Content.	at 20 *d. per foot.*
Diam. of the Hemiſ.	12,89-9852,	561,758576	*L.* 46 16 2 3
Length of the Cyl.	5,5277079,)	378, 18694	31 10 3 3
Diam. of the Baſe,	9,3333333,)		
Side of the inſc. Cube,	6, 198953,	238,207242	19 17 0 0

Illu-

Illustrissimo & Præstantissimo viro GEORGIO THOMÆ, *Armigero* Pensylvaniæ *Provinciæ, & Agrorum* Novicastelli, Cantii & Sussexiæ *Præfecto. Carmen Gratulatorium.*

CAndide doctarum præses, Cytharæde, sororum,
Dulcisonam pulsare chelyn, cantumq; ciere
Mellifluum, qui, Phæbe, potes; famamq; perennem
Condere; et aoniis immittere vatibus æstrum:
Seu nunc aërii Cynthi per aperta, sagittâ,
Aut volucres pavidas, aut cervos figis, acutâ:
Sive lavas Xantho crines per colla fluentes;
Huc ades et rosco vultu, viridiq; juventa.
Carmine seu celebras victricia Cæsaris Arma;
Ottomanosve truces, caudas, lunasq; subactos,
Hesperiosq; feros, Indorum ditione superbos,
Irrides, ausos temeraria bella Britannis
Viribus invictis terrâq; mariq; movere:
Seu vigilis consulta canis prudentia Fleuri,
Qui placida populos Gallorum in pace gubernat.
Seu innumeras Classes recinis quas mittit in arma
Anglia marte ferox, et nescia perdere palmam;
Quæ insensos hostes abigant, domitentq; latrones,
Exspoliare ausos, violato jure, Britannum.
Seu placidus celebras Vernoni ingentia facta
Terrifici, qui abigit superatq; per æquora Iberos:
Excelsas turres et propugnacula, nec non
Oppida cum totis validus prosternere muris,
Huc ades, O Pataraee, sacrati carminis auctor;
Auratamq; lyram defer, plectrumq; sonorum.
Nempe Britannorum veterum columenq; decusq;
Cambrobritannorum antiquo de sanguine THOMAS
Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in ôris,
Militiæq; decus pariter pacisq; togatæ,
Promeritus poscit gratantia carmina Phæbum.
Illustris THOMAS, rerum fandiq; peritus,
Quem armipotens, fidum, sapiensq; GEORGIUS, alto
Consilio princeps, regni qui sceptra coruscat,
Præfectum misit populis, quos prodiga rerum
Luxuries, et pax, cum Libertate bearunt,
Legifer his oris merito sibi carmina dici
Postulat egregia, at vulgaria spernit et odit.
Mæonius veterum per te celebravit Homerus
Æternam Heroum famam. Fatalis Achilles,
Cujus ob iram mitem rabiem plectuntur achivi;
Magnanimusq; ducum argolicorum dux Agamemnon,
Trojæ expugnator, jugularus conjugis astu;
Grandævus pariter Nestor, Nelcius heros,
Cui fuit eloquium et suavissima gratia fandi;
Æmulus insani Ajacis facundus Ulysses;
Ingentes luxere viri, patriæq; decori:
Quos omnes cecinit divino Carmine vates.

Quid memorem Decios claros? forteſq; Camillos?
Illuſtres Gracchos? Druſoſq; parentibus ortos
Nobilibus? Fabios, quorum prudentia vicit
Romanorum hoſtes; pænumq; trucem Annibalemque?
Pectore Scipiadas forti, duo fulmina belli?
Fabricios paritèr magnos parvoq; potentes?
Magnanimos bello, rigidos & pace Catones?
Quos lituo egregii laudas reſonante Maronis:
Et Lyrico paritèr commendas carmine Flacci.
Nec minus heroes, noſtri quos temporis ætas,
Sera tulit, verſu debes celebrare perenni:
Barvicumq; Ducem, claro qui ſanguine regum
Nobilis, ante Philippoburgi mœnia celſa,
Ignivomi, cecidit, tormenti fulmine, magnus
Bellator; morienſq; ſuo ſe in vulnere verſat.
Sydnæum ægregium, qui, te, cum marte, docente,
Artibus æquævos doctis ſuperavit et armis.
Deniq; quid referam Churchillum bellipotentem;
Bellica quem in tumidos Hiſpanos miſerat ANNA:
Qui toties rediit ſpoliis oneratus opimis?
Illuſtres animas quas clara Britannia duxit?
Magnanimum Eugenium, quem læta Sabaudia miſit
In Bellum; quo, nunc etiam Germania plorer,
Extincto: lachrymiſq; madeſcit Cæſaris aula?
Villerſum ingentem, quem Gallia miſit in arma;
Quemq; animam efflantem vidit gens accola Rheni:
Laudibus eximiis omnes et carmine dignos?
Noſtrum itaq; heroem, regali jure potentis,
Auſpicio, externos populos in pace tenentem,
Te decet, Arcitenens, ſublimia tollere ad aſtra.
Quam mihi jam puero, in patriâ, facunde, dediſti,
En ego ſervo, chelyn, peregrinis hoſpes in oris;
Feſtivos tecum plauſus geminare paratus,
Et placidos aptare modos, viden? impiger adſto.
Votis ergo meis, redimitus tempora lauro,
Pulchricomus, viridante, favens, modulamine dulci
Ne pigeat Cytharam plectro pulſare ſonoro;
Melliſluas liquido et voces in flectere cantu.
Quis ſit hic, et quantus, cane; te recinente, ſuperſtes
Illius nomen, ventorum alata, remotas
Flabra ferent penitùs ſpectabilis orbis ad oras.
Audiat excelſi geminum declive canentem
Parnaſſi culmen; Pindiq; cacumina ſparſa
Velleribus niveis; et Cynthus origine veſtra
Nobilis; et tecum referunt præconia laudum.
In regem inconcuſſa fides; et neſcia flecti
Juſtitia, æquato quæ facta examine librat;
Egregia et pietas cælo gratiſſima virtus;
Conſpicuæ in THOMA, ſacro ſunt carmine dignæ.
Provida ſedulitas rebuſq; intenta gerendis,
(Cum movet et ſapiens fortiq; GEORGIUS arma,
Protegat utq; ſuos, ſævoſq; laceſſat Iberos)

Suſcitat

Suſcitat armatas brevitèr validaſq; cohortes:
Viribus interea totis obſtante ſenatu.
Miſit in arma tamen felix provincia Penni
Agminis horrifici, plus octo centuriones.
Sit nova metropolis ſemper Philadelphia teſtis,
Quanta quidem cepit ſubitò admiratio cives
Cum videre viros concurſu accedere magno,
Fortitèr inq; truces hoſtes pugnare paratos.
Sedulitas heroa ſuit gratiſſima regi
Verſibus eximiis celebranda et Apolline dignis.
In miſeros animus facilis, veniæq; paratus,
Et piger ad pœnas, pretioſa ad munera velox;
Ac veræ virtutis honos poſt fata ſuperſtes;
Ingenioſa etiam doctrina; et magnificentia clara;
Et conſtans animi robur; prudentia cauta;
Carmines ambroſia Orphæi modulamina poſcunt.
Fluctibus accipiat tumidis, et murmure rauco,
Dulce melos, Delavar, fluvios pulcherrimus inter:
Auferat Oceanum in vaſtum; plauſuſq; fragorem
Hinc capiat Thameſis, pretioſis mercibus amnis
Qui ſolet innumeros Anglos ditare quotannis;
Gaudio et afficiat diviſos orbe Britannos.
Suſcipiantq; ſonum ſeptemplicis oſtia Nili,
Qui totam Ægyptum ſtagnantibus irrigat undis.
Heſperiuſq; Tagus fulvis turbatus arenis.
Sequana percipiat dulcis modulamina cantûs
Lætificans, nutrit quos clara Lutetia doctos.
Stellifer Eridanus, ſinuatis fluctibus errans,
Audiat; et Tiberis celebris qui mœnia Romæ
Alluit; atq; Italos hilarent reſonante ſuſurro.
Carmine quippe tuo virtus generoſa refulget:
Te reticente, eadem, Smynthæe, obſcura lateſcit.
Agricolas ergo almâ libertate beatos,
Militiâ immunes, tranquillâ et pace fruentes,
Quos Epulis nutrit nova Penſylvania lautis,
Siſtere oportet opus; placidæ indulgere quieti;
Feſtivamq; diem celebrare; et reddere vota:
Sacra dies quoties, anno redeunte, reſurgit,
Littora quâ tetigit, portumq; advenit eorum,
Magnanimi, THOMAS, REGIS pia jura daturus;
Clarorumq; decus, quos novit America dives.

Dilectæ matres etiam, intactæq; puellæ,
Ad Cytharæ cantus feſtas celebranto choreas:
Et promptæ, mecum, memori de pectore, grates
Perſolvant meritas REGI radiantis Olympi,
Cui viſum nobis Proregem mittere tantum:
Atq; exoremus vitæ felicis honores
Illuſtri THOMÆ, et longævi Neſtoris annos.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

By inſerting the following Lines among your Poetical Eſſays in the next Magazine, you will oblige one of your conſtant Readers, &c.

To the *QUERISTS.*

BOLD Heroes, who undaunted dare engage
The Errors of the modern preaching Stage;
And bright Religion's Intereſt to adorn,
Boldly encounter Peril, Rage and Scorn;
Thinking the greateſt Hazard ſmall to ſhew
How much you dare for God and Goodneſs do.
Go on, brave Men, you've *W*----*d*'s Errors ſhewn,
Wounded his Cauſe, and ſhook his tott'ring Throne;
And brought his Rev'rence to confeſs to you,
Thoſe Things are falſe which once he ſwore were true.
Go on and trace him further, till you find
His Errors all: Mountains remain behind.
Fear not the Frowns and Fury of his Sect;
For Men of Senſe approve, while Fools reflect.
If Men like you were plenty, Truth might rear
Her comely Head, and Falſhood diſappear:
Deluſive Forms would vaniſh quite away,
And Reaſon bright once more adorn our Day.
But Men, alas! in theſe degen'rate Times,
As deſtitute of Zeal as full of Crimes,
To act for God find neither Heart nor Hand;
Truth's fled, and pure Religion's at a ſtand.
Some furious Breaſts their Fire and Brimſtone ſpue,
Veſuvius like; and think true Zeal they ſhew,
When thundring Storms and Tempeſts fierce, they raiſe
In penſive Minds, and gaping Crouds amaze;
With whom Deſpair and a convulſed Face,
Are certain Symptoms of converting Grace.
Unhappy Men! by dire Pretexts of Zeal,
They miniſter to the Deſigns of Hell.
Tho' leſs their Miſchief, equal's their Miſtake,
Who Sullenneſs for true Religion take,
And in a peeviſh Mood doom all to Hell,
In ſulph'rous Flames eternally to dwell,
Who will not throw their Reaſon quite away,
And be in all reſpects the ſame as they.
Such Minds too narrow are for Zeal's Embrace,
Where Charity obtains ſo ſmall a Place.
Good LORD, inform our Minds, our Hearts inſpire
With Zeal made up of equal Light and Fire!
And when the Int'reſts of thy Glory call,
May we rejoice to venture Life and All;
And ev'n in Death be to thy Will reſign'd,
Leaving this terrene World's Enjoyments all behind,
With Satisfaction, Peace and Joy of Mind;
Soaring to Realms of everlaſting Day,
To paſs in beatifick Bliſs unnumber'd Years away.

From

From the Virginia Gazette.

A true Tale of a COUNTRY SQUIRE.

A Man of Wiſdom may diſguiſe
His Knowledge, and not ſeem too wiſe:
But, take it for a conſtant Rule,
There's no concealing of a Fool.
Of this the Inſtances are plenty;
But One may ſerve, as well as Twenty.
A worthy Knight, of great Eſtate,
Prov'd to be ſo unfortunate,
That, with great Coſt and fruitleſs Care,
He rear'd a Blockhead to his Heir;
But, hoping it would mend the Breed,
Should he ſome prudent Damſel wed,
He ſent him out to court a Lady,
Whoſe Father he'd engag'd already,
But, firſt, he charg'd him on his Bleſſing,
To keep in Mind this eaſy Leſſon.
Humphry, ſays he, whate'er you do,
Take heed your Words be very few,
For you'll be counted wiſe, ſo long
As you have Wit to hold your Tongue.
Then never feed too greedily
On Cuſtard, Pudding, or ſweet Pye,
Leſt your ungovern'd Appetite
Bring Shame and Sorrow in the Night.
But *John* ſhall go, and he'll adviſe ye;
And let me tell you, *John*'s no Niſey.
---- Here *John*, d'you mind, give *Numps* a Touch
Whene'er he Talks, or Eats too much.
Be ſure take heed he don't neglect
To pay th'old Gentry great Reſpect;
And all thy Services expreſs
In handſome Terms, with good Addreſs.
Inſtructed thus, they both took Horſe,
And t'wards the Lady bent their Courſe.
Whilſt *John* perform'd the Teacher's Part,
Numph got his Compliments by Heart;
Which he deliver'd in ſuch guiſe,
They thought him tolerably wiſe:
He held his Tongue, this ſeem'd to be
A Token of his Modeſty.
All paſs'd on well, 'till Supper came!
Oh hateful Meal! Oh hateful Name!
Vile Author of poor *Humphry*'s Shame!
From ev'ry Diſh moſt nicely dreſt
Th'old Lady ſtill ſupply'd her Gueſt:
All with Aſtoniſhment beheld
His Plate oft empty, often fill'd.
He eat; *John* pull'd, and pull'd again,
Thy Pulls, O *John*, were all in vain!
For when he'd cramm'd up to the Throat,
In came an Apple-pye to boot.

When

When Madam ſaw how ſord an Eye
He caſt upon the ſmoaking Pye,
She fill'd his Plate ſix Inches high.
John gave his Elbow many a Twitch,
Thought he, our *John* may kiſs my B-----
'Tis Apple-pye. I'll eat my fill,
Let Conſequence be what it will.
Fatal Reſolve! I dread to tell
The Conſequences which befel.
Let ſordid Night-men tell the reſt,
Who reliſh the unſav'ry Jeſt.
My dainty Muſe wou'd fain have done:
But Truth commands, ſhe muſt go on.
'Tis for Repentance now too late;
The Fiſh has gorg'd the ſlipp'ry Bait.
In the beſt Bed the 'Squire muſt lie,
And *John* in Truckle Bed juſt by;
Who ſlept, 'til bitter Voice and Groan
At Midnight cry'd, O help! dear *John*,
Or elſe forever I'm undone:
For Heaven's Sake find ſome Excuſe,
The dev'liſh Apple-pye's broke looſe;
And as I've laid upon't, and roll'd it,
The Bed's ſcarce big enough to hold it.
John wak'd, and thus began to pray,
The Devil take all Fools, I ſay;
Why, choak ye, eat it up again,
And lick the Sheets and Bolſter clean.
What can be done? ---- Here, take my Shirt,
And I'll come wallow in the Dirt.
Do you get up aſſoon as Light,
I'll lie, and try to ſet all right.
So ſaid, ſo done; up got the 'Squire,
And *John* lay tumbling in the Mire.
He lay 'til two briſk Laſſes come
To make the Bed, and clean the Room;
Soon in the Damaſk Bed, Friend *John*
Was ſpy'd, half bury'd in the Down.
What's here? quo' *Nell*, as I'm alive,
The Maſter roſe ſoon after Five;
Here is his Man, a lazy Loon,
Intends to lie a bed 'til Noon.
Quoth *John*, I've had a tedious Night,
That Truckle-Bed has lam'd me quite.
I've turn'd in here to take ſome Reſt,
This is a comfortable Neſt;
One Nap, dear Girls, is all I beg,
A Nap! ---- *Sue*, give him ſome cold Pig.
Come, come, ſays *John*, don't play the Fool,
I'm laxative, you'll make me pull,
And ſtraining hard, will force a Stool.
They pull'd, *John* ſqueez'd, and gave a Grunt,
And out he leap'd --- good Faith, I've don't;

E'en

E'en thank yourſelves --- Away ran *Nell*
And *Sue*, half poyſon'd with the Smell.
This Story ſlipt not, you may ſwear,
But quickly reach'd the Maſter's Ear:
His Worſhip, tickled with the Whim,
Cou'd not forbear at Dinner-time
To banter *John*; nor did he fail
T'enlarge upon the curious Tale.
But ſeeing *John* with Shame caſt down,
He frankly tipp'd him Half a Crown.
John bow'd ---- young Maſter, ſitting by,
Seeing the Prize with envious Eye,
Into *John*'s Fob directly go,
Cry out aloud, why *John*, you know
The Half-Crown is by Right my due;
'Twas I be---- the Bed, not you.
Oh Blunder, never, to be mended!
This one wiſe Speech the Courtſhip ended.
Home trotted *John*, in doleful Dumps,
And far behind ſneak'd hopeful *Numps*.
And Madam, thus diverted by her 'Squire,
Found out a cleanlier Lover to lie by her.

On Mrs. Rowe's *Friendſhip in Death, and Letters moral and entertaining.*

ROWE, like the Queen of Love, would ſtudious ſave
Queens and their princely Train; theſe may ſhe have
Her Crown and Diadem in her SAVIOUR's Day,
Whom here ſhe led in his triumphant Way.
Ah bleſs'd Deſign! may *Heaven* add its *Amen*
To all her Wiſh, and give her Angel-Pen
All its rare Aims at Courts and princely Seats of Men.
Strike 'em, immortal *Maid!* O POWER DIVINE!
That form'd and arm'd her Soul, ſtrike by her Line.
Inſpir'd by thee, deep their ſuperior Soul,
And all their Unbelief, from Pride of Life, controul.
Shew 'em their mortal State, their dying Hour,
Themſelves immortal, helpleſs all their Pow'r,
In Death's dark Day, their Glory's hapleſs End;
Nor ſhall their Grandeur to the Grave deſcend.
No, ---- from high Seats and Palaces below,
Ignoble Souls ſink deep in endleſs Woe,
And *Tophet* triumphs in their Overthrow.
The *princely* Sinner late (ah rueful End!)
A Beggar now, a Slave, infernal Fiend!
Period forlorn, and vaſtly deſolate
Of impious, earthly Dignity and State.
Watts, ſing the Horror: *Pope*, the Female draw
Soft, gentle, meek; but ſtriking Kings with awe:
Complaiſant to the *Fair*, your Lines ſubmit,
And learn of her, bid all the Sons of Wit.

America, May, 1741.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

JUNE, 1741.

FROM *Petersburgh* they write, that since Count *Munich* has obtain'd his Discharge, the publick Business has been divided among three Ministers; Count *d'Osterman* has the Direction of Foreign Affairs, and Prince *Tscherkaskoy* and Count *Golowkin* all those of a Domestick Nature. The Preparations for carrying the War on, and the Troops every where are in full Motion, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season.

From *Sweden*, they write, that there are the greatest Appearances of an approaching War with *Russia*; to be carried on with the Assistance of *France*. The *British* Minister at *Stockholm* has been forbid the Court.

From *Germany* they write, that the Remonstrances and Intreaties of the Queen of *Hungary*, at several Courts, have not produced one Regiment to her Assistance; so that the *Prussians* go on successfully in *Silesia*, and have taken *Glogaw* by Storm. As this was a desperate Attempt, the following particular Account by a Prussian Officer, is not to be omitted.

The 7th of *March*, at Night, Prince *Leopold*, of *Anhalt Dessau*, who commanded the Blockade, received Orders from the King to attack the Town, according to a Plan concerted with his Majesty. Next Day the proper Dispositions were made, and about 8 at Night the Troops began to put themselves under Arms; at 10 they reach'd their several Posts a Mile from the Town, and then, with the greatest Order and Silence march'd to the Foot of the Glacis by 12. Immediately the Troops advanced to the Pallisadoes, and leaping over them, threw themselves into the cover'd Way, some small Detachments running to the Right and Left to disarm every Enemy they could find. We were now exposed to, and the Town alarmed by the Enemy's Fire; but this did not prevent our Men from descending into the Ditch, and advancing to the Foot of the Rampart, which was 34 Feet high, with a Slope of 10 Feet, and made very slippery by two Days hard Frost: But these Difficulties we quickly surmounted, and Prince *Leopold*, with the Margrave *Charles*, and 5 or 6 others, first got to the Top of the Courtine; they were soon followed by a Batallion, and four Companies of Grenadiers, one of which seiz'd a Bastion on the Right, while another did the same on the Left; and with the rest we advanced to the Castle on the Left. We were under a Necessity to break down the Gate behind which the Generals *Wallis* and *Reyski* had by this Time posted themselves with their Grenadiers; who, as soon as we made some Holes in it, saluted us with a Shower of Bullets, which killed four Men. But Prince *Leopold* causing the Fire to be return'd, General *Reyski* received two Wounds in his Body, the Grenadiers fled, and General *Wallis* was obliged to follow them. Then the Gate was laid open, and we passed thro' the Castle into the Town. Two other Attacks were executed with the same Vigour and Dispatch. It is indeed impossible to describe the Consternation of the Enemy, of which the fol-

following is a remarkable Inſtance: Four Grenadiers being the laſt that came upon the Rampart, miſſed their Company, and fell in with a Captain and 52 Men of the Garriſon; our Men thought of retreating, but ſoon recovering their Spirits, they, like Deſperadoes, attack'd them, calling out to them to lay down their Arms. The Enemy being deceived by the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Panic they were ſeiz'd with having undoubtedly multiply'd their Foes in their Imaginations, obey'd; and 3 of our Grenadiers ſtood Centry over them, while the 4th brought a Reinforcement. While the Grenadiers were clearing the Ramparts, the Batallions enter'd the Town by the Avenues the former had made, and all was finiſh'd an Hour after Midnight. Our Force amounted only to 4 Batallions, and 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and we loſt in the Action 2 Commiſſion Officers, 3 Subalterns, and 33 private Men. The General *Wallis* and *Reyski*, with the Garriſon conſiſting of 1065 Men, including Officers, were all made Priſoners of War, and no Diſorder happened, Murder and Plunder being both prohibited. There was found in the Place 50 Braſs Guns, a great Quantity of Powder, and the Military Cheſt with 32000 Florins. Prince *Leopold* and the Margrave *Charles*, received the Homage of the Nobility and Burghers to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who was ſo well pleaſed with this Expedition, that he immediately declared Prince *Leopold* General of the Foot, and wrote to him in the following Terms.

My dear Leopold,

I am vaſtly obliged to you for the brave and glorious Action you have juſt performed, which, as I can never forget, will not fail to increaſe my Friendſhip for you. Make my Compliments to Margrave Charles. Tell all my brave Officers how well I am pleaſed with them, and that as I ſhall never forget their gallant Behaviour in this Inſtance, I ſhall convince them of my compleat Satisfaction, &c.

On the other Hand, the *Auſtrian* Huſſars have defeated the *Pruſſians* in ſeveral Skirmiſhes, who have been obliged to abandon *Jablunka* for Want of Proviſions.

From *France*, that the *Breſt* and *Toulon* Squadrons are return'd from the *Weſt-Indies*, having ſuffer'd greatly by Sickneſs and Want of Proviſions.

From *London*, that the Right Hon. *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; Lord Mayor of that City, died on the 7th of *March*, and that Alderman *Lambert* was elected in his Room.

Extract of a Letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, *dated May 1.*

'I have but juſt Time to acquaint you, that Capt. *Daviſon*, in 'one of our Privateers arriv'd here this Morning, who has taken a 'French Sloop of about 80 Tons, which was employ'd as a Tender 'to the French Fleet, and had near 60 Men on board, among whom 'there was three French Officers, which belong'd to the Marines. 'They had a ſmart Engagement, and after it was over, they diſ'charg'd all the Men but the 5 Officers, which they have brought 'in with them: They have found ſeveral Packets on board the Sloop 'by which Means 'tis diſcover'd, that the French Fleet had a 'Deſign to attack Jamaica and Admiral Vernon's Fleet, but the 'Scarcity of Proviſion prevented them. I am inform'd there is a 'conſiderable Sum of Money on board,

Fro

From *Jamaica*, that the Fleet and Tranſports are return'd from *Carthagena*, being oblig'd, by Sickneſs and the rainy Seaſon, to raiſe the Siege. They have however demoliſh'd all the Forts and Caſtles, *San Lazaro* excepted, and left the Town itſelf in Rubbiſh.

From *New-York*, that they have been under great Apprehenſions of a general Conſpiracy among the Negroes, to burn the Town, and deſtroy the white Inhabitants. Many have been condemn'd and executed as guilty, and many tranſported.

During this Month, the whole Coaſt has been continually alarm'd by *Spaniſh* Privateers. No leſs than 7 Country Veſſels were fitted out of *Boſton*, *Rhode-Iſland*, *New-York* and *Virginia*, well arm'd and mann'd, in Purſuit of them; upon which they went off with the Prizes they had taken.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 4. Arrived here the George Privateer belonging to this Place, from *Jamaica*; Capt. *Drummond*, who commanded her, died on the Paſſage. 'Tis ſaid ſhe has made a good Voyage.

On the 25th of the laſt Month, the Preſbyterian Synod opened their Seſſion in this City; and after ſeveral Days ſpent in Debates on the Rights of Preſbyteries, &c. a Proteſtation was entered into, on the firſt Inſtant, and ſigned by 12 Miniſters and 8 Members then preſent, by which the Rev. Meſſrs. *Tennents*, and their Adherents, are excluded the Synod, and declared to have forfeited their Right of ſitting and voting as Members thereof: The excluded Brethren immediately withdrew, and met by themſelves in another Place. 'Tis ſaid, that the Number of the Excluded was nearly equal to that of the Synod remaining. The Proteſtation, containing the Reaſons of their Conduct, is now publiſhed by order of the Synod.

June 24. At a Court of Admiralty held here, the Snow Princeſs of Orange, with her Cargo, taken by the George Privateer, was condemned as lawful Prize.

Price of Bills of Exchange, *in the ſeveral Colonies is the ſame as in our* Magazine *for* January, *except the following.*

In New-York, 140 to 150 *l.* Currency is given for 100 *l.* Sterling. In Eaſt-New-Jerſey, Ditto. In Weſt-New-Jerſey, 135 *l.* for 100 *l.* Sterl. In Pennſylvania, Ditto.

Price Currant in *Philadelphia.*

Wheat, *per Buſhel*, 4*s* 6 to 5*s*	Muſcovada Sugar, 38*s*
Flour, *per Hundred*, 14*s*	*Weſt-India* Rum, *per Gall.* 2*s* 9
Bread, *White*, 24*s*	*New-England* Ditto, 2*s* 4
----- *Middling*, 22*s*	*Melaſſes*, 1*s* 6
----- *Brown*, 18*s*	

ADVERTISEMENT.

Maryland, Charles County, May 10. 1741.

THere is a FERRY *kept over Potomack, (by the Subſcriber) being the Poſt Road, and much the nigheſt Way from Annapolis to Williamſburg, where all Gentlemen may depend on a ready Paſſage in a good new Boat with able Hands.*

Richard Brett, *Deputy-Poſt-Maſter at Potomack.*